DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light westerly winds.

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TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch sent by the besieged at Ladysmith by pigeon has just reached Gen. Buller at Cape Town, and was forwarded by him to London. The Boers are shelling Ladysmith. A British attack on the Free State laager west of that town is reported to have been successful. European papers persist in their statements that Gen. White has surrendered. Gen. Buller has ordered a retreat of the large British force at Stormberg, south of the Free State border, to Queenstown, fifty miles to the southeast. There is a rumor that another battle has been fought near Ladysmith. Boers license privateers, and British cruisers are apparently on the lookout for them off the coast of Spain. An uprising of the Basutos is again threatened. A transport with troops from England has arrived at Cape Town. The Boers annex part of Natal. The Government forces of Peru have defeated the rebels with great loss, and it is believed the revolution has received its deathblow. Puerto Cabello has surrendered to Gen. Castro and the de facto officials of Venezuela.—Page 1.

Page 1.

The submarine boat Holland will be tested to-day before the Naval Board which is to examine her.

More than 300 ex-members of Mississippi volunteers threaten to sue the State under an old statute granting each non-resident volunteer $60 bounty.

Ex-Gov. Foster says Nash, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, will get 55,000 more votes than McLean, his Democratic opponent.

The Savannah Liner Tallahassee and the four-masted schooner Senator Sullivan were both badly damaged in a collision off Long Branch.

Admiral Dewey arrived in the city yesterday and went to the Hotel Cambridge, where Mrs. Hazen, his bride-elect, is stopping.

Sunday morning's fire in Kansas City destroyed $500 000 worth of property. Two of the burned buildings were owned by W. C. Lobenstine of New York.

Fourteen of fifteen colored persons who were to have been baptized in the East River yesterday, backed out at the last moment on account of the cold and the fact that the point selected was at the outlet of a sewer.

Capt. Coombs and seven men who were rescued at sea from the schooner Yale off the Carolina coast were brought to port yesterday.

Page 2.

The final Tammany rallies of the campaign were held in several theatres.

Judge Denny, a prominent Kentucky Republican, said in a speech at Louisville that if Republicans could not have their votes counted there should be a revolution. He urged his audience to do their duty, if they had to wade through blood knee deep.

Page 3.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath strongly favors rural free delivery of mails in his annual report.

A children's meeting gave additional spice Saturday evening to one of the liveliest nights in politics in the history of the Thirtieth Assembly District.

Both sides in the Mazet-Stewart campaign in the Nineteenth District made claims of victory, but only the Democrats gave figures. Register Fromme gave out a list of names of alleged Republican colonizers.

Statements were issued by Richard Croker, Alexander E. Orr, and the Campaign Committee of the City Club in favor of the Constitutional amendment to separate the city and county debts in the interest of rapid transit. Mr. Croker accused the Republicans of working to defeat rapid transit.

Page 4.

The Central Federated Union practically came out yesterday as a supporter of the Fusion ticket.

Page 7.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Elizabethport, N. J., was consecrated yesterday.

Mrs. Ballington Booth described the Volunteers' work for convicts at Calvary Baptist Church last night.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman at Temple Beth-El said that Zangwill's play, "The Children of the Ghetto," was a failure as a picture of Jewish life.

Page 8.

Frank Moss yesterday sent a report to Chairman Mazet reviewing the work of the investigating committee and attacking Mr. Croker.

Page 9.

The biggest crowd of the season on the Speedway saw many lively brushes yesterday between the fast steppers.

Page 10.

The annual report of United States Treasurer Roberts was made public. It shows an unprecedented amount of gold on hand, although gold coin in circulation increased largely.

It was announced yesterday that the hitch in the negotiations for the sale of the Fifth Avenue block of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property is due to the fact that the purchasers do not want their names to appear on the contract.

Page 12.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held yesterday.

Isaac Lewinsky of 164 East One Hundred and Tenth Street yesterday attempted to murder his wife and then kill himself.

Capt. Anthony J. Griffin and Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, accuse Col. Duffy of favoritism, and will file a protest with Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith.

Simon Clauer of 822 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street was held on suspicion of having caused his wife's death by throwing her out of a fourth-story window. He said she jumped while demented.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

STATE RELIGION OF CHINA.

Decree of the Empress in Favor of Confucianism.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Nov. 5.—One of the latest decrees of the Empress Dowager of China declares Confucianism to be the State religion of China, and commands that it be studied in future in all Chinese schools and colleges, whether in Peking or the provinces.

In addition, all Prefects, District Magistrates, and Directors of studies are commanded to read the sacred edicts of Confucius in public for the information and education of the masses. The decree states that the present Manchu dynasty always has been careful to advance the sacred doctrines of Confucius, and that the present edict conforms to similar ones issued by previous rulers.

It is known in Pekin that this decree was prepared by one of the conservative Ministers to off-set the great impetus which the Emperor's reform decrees gave to the study of Western learning. This, in spite of the Emperor's dethronement, has spread over the whole empire in a wonderful manner. The Empress thus becomes the champion of the most radical reactionary party.

Castro Takes Puerto Cabello.

CARACAS, Nov. 5.—After a blockade of two days Puerto Cabello has surrendered to Gen. Cipriano Castro and the officials of the de facto Government.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Now open, "Hotel Alcazar." Hydro-Therapeutic Baths, Golf Links. St. Augustine, Florida.—Adv.

SCHOONER RAMS STEAMER

Four-Master Senator Sullivan Hits Savannah Liner Tallahassee.

COLLISION OFF LONG BRANCH

Ship's Jibboom and Bowsprit Cut Two Great Holes in the Iron Side of the Coaster.

It is not often that an ocean steamship is rammed at sea and practically disabled by a sailing vessel, but this is what happened on Saturday evening to the Savannah Line steamship Tallahassee, which put back into port for repairs, arriving at her dock at midnight, six hours after sailing on her regular trip to Savannah. The big steamer has two great holes between five and six feet square in her sides, made by the jibboom and bowsprit of the four-masted schooner Senator Sullivan. The encounter took place off Long Branch between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday evening. The strangest part of the affair is that the Captain of neither vessel seems to know just how the collision occurred

The Tallahassee, a big iron vessel of 2,677 tons, left her pier at 6:45 o'clock on Saturday evening with a full cargo and a number of passengers. According to Capt. Askin, the steamer was bowling along at full speed southward off Long Branch at 9:40 o'clock when, without any warning whatever, the Senator Sullivan, a four-masted schooner of 738 tons bound north from Savannah with lumber, suddenly loomed up out of the darkness, and before the steamer could swerve ever so slightly from her course the flying jibboom of the schooner struck her a tremendous blow on the port bow. The boom, like a giant spear, thrust itself right through the iron side of the Tallahassee and penetrated the forecastle, ripping and tearing everything in its way. Two firemen who were asleep in the forecastle were thrown violently from their bunks and were almost impaled by the big boom, besides being frightened almost out of their lives by the extraordinary intrusion upon their privacy.

The jibboom, after wrecking the forecastle, broke off, and then the bowsprit of the schooner struck the unfortunate steamer a second blow about 15 feet further aft and lower down on the side, making another big hole only about 5 feet above the water line. The Tallahassee was shaken from stem to stern and nearly every plate of her port bow was more or less sprung.

There was great excitement among the crew and passengers of the steamer and a panic was narrowly averted. It was thought at first that the steamer had been in collision with a transatlantic liner, and many of the passengers imagined that nothing less than the Oceanic had struck her or that she had run on a gigantic rock. A scramble was made for life preservers while Capt. Askin made a hurried examination of his vessel and found that although she was in no immediate danger of sinking, it would be impossible to continue the voyage. After quieting the passengers he circled about a few times in an endeavor to locate the ship that had struck him. Finding no traces of the vessel he hurriedly put back into port, limping up to the Savannah Line pier at midnight. The passengers were put ashore and the work of taking out the cargo was begun at once. The steamer will be put on the dry dock this morning and it will take several days to repair her.

Capt. Askin did not know even yesterday the name of the vessel that had struck him, reporting simply that it was a four-masted schooner. The Captain said that he saw no lights or signals of any kind, although the weather was comparatively clear.

The Senator Sullivan was towed into port yesterday morning rather badly battered about the head and in a generally dilapidated condition as a result of her ramming of the big steamer. She was picked up by the tug Robert Robinson. The Robinson found her floating around in a rather dizzy way near the scene of the collision.

In absence of Capt. Kelly, who had gone ashore, Mate Sam Leonard of the Senator Sullivan, when seen aboard the vessel off Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, last night, gave a story of the collision startlingly at variance with the report of the Tallahassee's Captain. According to Leonard, the Senator Sullivan was coming up the Jersey coast on Saturday night, with all sail set, and heading northeast, half east. The schooner had encountered a bit of pretty rough weather on her way northward, and was leaking slightly. At 9:10 o'clock, when about off Long Branch, the lookout saw a big steamer looming up ahead. The schooner was kept right on her course, however, her skipper serene in the knowledge that his vessel had the right of way over the steamer.

A few moments later the Senator Sullivan, according to her mate, was struck on the bow by the steamer. After the collision the Senator Sullivan was left helpless, with jibboom and bowsprit carried away, the cutwater shattered right down to the water line, the foretopmast gone by the board, and all the headsails spread around over the forecastle head or trailing about in the water. When the crew of the schooner had steadied themselves, they saw the outlines of a big vessel disappearing in the darkness.

"What vessel is that?" they shouted in unison, according to Leonard, and from the deck of the disappearing steamer came back the one word "Tallahassee," and the steamer was gone. Flare lights were burned on the schooner's deck, and distress signals were made, he said, but the steamer never came back. The schooner floated around helplessly until the tug Robinson picked her up. The Senator Sullivan will be put in dock here for repairs.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS HERE.

Schooner Yale Tossed About in a Storm, Abandoned—Hit by a Steamer Which Gave No Aid.

The schooner Jose Aliverri, which arrived yesterday from Savannah, brought into port Capt. Coombs and seven men who were rescued at sea from the schooner Yale off the Carolina coast last Wednesday. The Yale was abandoned after the men were taken from her, having become waterlogged in a two days' encounter with a hurricane. Capt. Coombs was badly injured, and all of his men were exhausted and almost dead with thirst and exposure.

The Yale, a 688-ton schooner, left Savannah on Oct. 27 bound for New York with a heavy cargo of railroad ties. During the forenoon of last Monday the vessel while off the South Carolina coast encountered a hurricane, which swept down out of the northeast. There had been very little barometrical warning of the approach of the storm, and the crew of the Yale had not even time to take in all of her sails when the wind struck her.

The vessel, heavily laden as she was, and carrying a big deck load, was unable to cope with the storm, and it was only a short while after the rise of the sea began when she strained her timbers in her careenings and began to leak badly. The pumps were at once started, and there being a donkey engine aboard, fair progress was made in keeping the water out of the hold.

For an hour or more the schooner floundered along in the semi-darkness caused by the storm clouds, while the crew made efforts to get in the sails. Their labors in this direction were not required for long, as one by one the sails split, and after whirring and flapping for a time, tore away from their fastenings and were whisked away in the path of the storm. Then a great sea that the crew of the distressed vessel had long been expecting and dreading came on with a swash and roar, and broke over the weather side. The tons of water smashed in the donkey boiler house as if it were made of pasteboard. The donkey boiler was overturned and twisted from its steam pipes, and gave a hiss before the waters extinguished its fires. The pumps were completely disabled.

Another green sea swept over the after part of the vessel, tearing the wheel from its fastenings. Again the helpless vessel was swept by a wall of water, and some of the hawsers with which the deck load was secured snapped like threads of cotton. The ties became loosened and began to roll around over the decks, adding new dangers to those already surrounding the crew. It was almost impossible to stand on the slippery decks, and even then the men were compelled to be constantly dodging the ties that were tossed this way and that with every roll of the schooner.

In vain the Captain and crew worked trying to get this dangerous load clear of the decks, while the vessel drifted on completely at the mercy of the storm. The vessel began to settle ominously, and it was decided to cut away the main and mizzen masts to lighten her aft. Capt. Coombs, clinging to the forerigging about ten feet above the deck, directed this work. The shrouds, stays, and rigging around the two masts were chopped away. Thus released the masts did not need to be cut, for under the terrific force of the wind they snapped like pipestems and fell over with a crash. The jar threw Capt. Coombs from his perch in the fore rigging, and as he fell to the deck he was caught between rolling ties and badly crushed. He managed to drag himself back to the rigging where he held on.

By this time the day was ended and the sea was enveloped in inky blackness. The vessel had settled until the waist was awash, separating the crew. The Captain, donkey man, and one seaman were cut off on the forecastle head and in the fore rigging, while the remaining five men were huddled aft on the poop. Amidships was a surging, tumbling mass of ties and water. At 8 o'clock that night the lights of a big steamer were seen bearing directly upon the distressed schooner from astern.

Filled with hope of rescue one of the men on the poop dived into the saloopy cabin and brought up the dinner bell. This was rung frantically to attract the attention of those on the steamer. The little band of sailors on the poop shouted in unison and tried to make themselves heard above the howling of the winds. They had no light, but thought they had made their presence known when the steamer drew near. Then the men saw that the steamer was making directly for them without their having been seen.

The next instant the bow of the big vessel struck the port quarter of the helpless schooner and plowed its way six feet into her vitals. The cabin of the Yale was completely wrecked, and her entire after part was more or less shattered, but her crew held on somehow and lived. When the steamer backed away the men on the shattered poop deck crawled together and sang out in unison:

"This is the schoone. Yale. We are sinking. Help us." The steamer circled once and disappeared in the darkness. The Yale's men said yesterday that they did not know the name of this vessel, but that she was English built. All night and all day Tuesday the vessel swung along at the mercy of the wind, which, however, had abated somewhat, although the seas ran mountain high. The Yale had settled to a level with the water, but the Captain, donkeyman, and sailor, who had been cut off in the forward part of the vessel, rigged a sort of life line and made their way aft where they joined their fellows.

One of the men found a one-pound can of meat and a can of tomatoes. This was divided among the eight half-starved men, who by this time were also half-maddened with thirst. All Tuesday night they hung together on the poop of the water-logged vessel. At 8 o'clock Wednesday morning the Aliverri, which had left Savannah one day behind the Yale, sighted the stricken vessel. She stood by, and by means of a boat rescued the crew after some difficulty.

The steamship Clyde of Macon, which arrived yesterday, reported passing the abandoned Yale on Friday floating in latitude 33.55, longitude 77.05, waterlogged and dismasted, her spars trailing along beside her and a hole five feet across in her quarter.

FOSTER PREDICTS VICTORY.

The ex-Governor Says Ohio Will Go Republican—Both Parties Quote ex-Senator Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The most significant development in the Ohio campaign since yesterday is the prediction made by ex-Gov. Charles Foster, who has been speaking throughout the State for the Republican ticket. He estimates the total vote of the State at 975,000, of which Nash, Republican, will get not less than 465,000, McLean, Democrat, not more than 410,000, and Jones, Non-partisan, and all others will divide the remainder. But after giving these figures on Nash and McLean, Mr. Foster said there was a strong probability that Jones would cut down this estimate on the leading candidates, but if he did three-fourths of the cutting would be on the McLean vote.

Mr. Foster predicts that outside of Cuyahoga and Hamilton Counties, which include the Cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the Republicans will elect not less than eighteen Senators and sixty Representatives, which would give both houses to the Republicans, as the Democratic ticket in Hamilton County has Republicans on it.

A peculiar feature of the campaign has been the use by both parties of the utterances of ex-Senator John Sherman. It is well known among public men in Ohio that Senator Sherman has a warm feeling for Judge Nash, and therefore it is not strange that Republican papers to-day and heretofore have published telegrams from Mr. Sherman showing that feeling. One printed to-day, addressed to Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee, says: "I feel the deepest solicitude for the election of Judge Nash. It will mean victory for sound money and prosperity."

It is also well known that Mr. Sherman has not a cordial feeling for President McKinley and Senator Hanna, and that he openly antagonized the President's Philippine policy. Hence the Democratic papers have been publishing interviews and dispatches from ex-Senator Sherman indicating his position in that regard.

One of the latter, addressed to the editor of an Ohio Democratic paper, contained the following: "I am strongly opposed to the enforced annexation of the Philippine Islands. The seizure of any part of the Philippines against their will is a gross violation of the laws of nations."

As Mr. Sherman is not in robust health, he desires to avoid the fatigue of a trip to this city to cast his vote, but he is so anxious that he shall not lose his vote, that he has requested Mr. Hedges, formerly his law partner, to secure a "pair" for him. Mr. Hedges has done this, a Democrat in Mr. Sherman's precinct agreeing to "pair" with him.

It is claimed by Republicans that the alienation of Republicans who disagree with the Administration on the Philippine question will be more than offset by Democrats who believe in upholding the Government, and who oppose the silver policy to which the Democrats are pledged.

McLEAN SAYS "HANNA IS BEATEN."

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, to-day sent out the following address to voters. It contains his view of the Ohio election outlook:

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1899.

To the Voters of Ohio:

But two days remain before the people of Ohio by their ballots give expression to their opinions on the issues before the public. After a most careful canvass, after a thorough look into the situation, hearing from every county, from nearly every township of the State, I believe that the Democratic ticket will receive many thousands more votes than the Republican ticket.

After a careful look through the election system of Ohio, after going over the organization of our party, and looking fairly into the organization of the opposite party, I do not believe that any wrong can be successfully brought about. All the Democrats have to do is to be careful; watch the votes cast; see them counted after they are cast; see the returns properly made and sealed, shutting out all opportunities to substitute a Hanna ballot for a Democratic one, and victory is completely ours.

I say this without qualification, without reserve. Hanna is beaten.

JOHN R. McLEAN.

MEDALS FOR BRITISH SEAMEN.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 1.—Sir Golbert Carter, the Governor, on Oct. 31, in the name of the President of the United States, presented to Capt Henry Smith of the Bahama schooner Sea Clipper a gold watch and chain, and to Adolphus Smith, Michael Smith, and S. J. Martin, the crew, a gold medal each, for their services in rescuing the master and crew of the American schooner Jennie F. Willey of Thomaston, Me., in October, 1898.

The Jennie F. Willey was dismasted in a hurricane on her voyage from Jacksonville, became waterlogged and drifted about for three weeks, finally stranding at Walker's Cay, Bahamas, and where the crew were rescued in a half-starved and pitiful condition, by the Captain and crew of the Sea Clipper.

REFUSED BAPTISM IN SEWAGE.

Water Also Was Too Cold, So Fourteen of Fifteen Colored Converts Decided to Stay Out of It.

A thousand persons assembled in Ward's Ship Yards at Astoria yesterday, to witness the baptism by immersion in the chilling waters of the East River of fifteen colored persons. There was but one immersion. The other fourteen candidates backed out at the last moment, partly because it looked too cold to be soused in the river, and partly because the immersion point did not suit them. After the sister who had courage enough to brave the cold came out of the water, the fourteen congratulated themselves.

The Rev. S. P. M. Drew of St. Stephen's Colored Baptist Church, Astoria, arranged for the baptisms. He also announced there would be a collection taken up for the purpose of lifting the mortgage upon the church. This failed, for while the minister was dressing himself after immersing the lone convert the crowd dispersed.

The point selected was directly at the foot of Main Street. Under Main Street there is a big sewer, through which the whole sewage of the district flows. Mr. Drew appears not to have examined the site previously. When the converts reached the spot, they looked down into the water and saw the sewage rushing out and spreading out over a large area, discoloring the water.

Then and there all backed out, with the exception of Annie Tullison, sixty-one years of age, of 51 Welling Street. She was determined to be baptized, and the minister and she retired to a building some distance away, and when they returned each was dressed in the long white gown used at such ceremonies.

The religious services were conducted on the little pier, and then the minister and the convert waded out until the water reached to their knees. Then the minister immersed the candidate. When she came up the white gown was covered with mud and dirt, for in order to get her head under water the minister had to force her body into the soft mud at the bottom of the river.

The minister's gown was also stained and discolored, but as he did not have to get down in the mud, as did the candidate, his condition was not so bad. It was only where his gown came in contact with the mud covered one of the women that the stains appeared. The crowd of spectators hooted and jeered despite the efforts of three policemen to prevent it.

PECULIAR RAILROADING FEAT.

Three South Orange Trains Catch the Same Boat at Hoboken.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—One of the greatest railroading feats on record is accomplished by three morning trains to New York from the Oranges on the Morris and Essex branch of the Lackawanna Road. All three trains start from South Orange. According to the time table the first of these trains leaves South Orange at 7:55, the second at 8:04, and the third at 8:09, and all catch the same boat at Hoboken.

The first train is an accommodation, making all the stops, the second an express which stops only at Orange and Brick Church, and the third an accommodation, which, although it makes seven stops, makes the trip, supposedly, in five minutes less time than the express and fifteen minutes less than the first accommodation. Although there is only one east-bound track between Orange and Newark, both the express and the second accommodation train are scheduled to leave Brick Church at the same minute.

MINERS SMOTHERED IN DIRT.

Four Killed and Two Injured Near Mahanoy Plane, Penn.

MAHONEY PLANE, Penn., Nov. 5.—Four men were killed, two seriously injured, and one had a narrow escape from death by a rush of dirt in the mine operated by Lawrence & Brown, near here, to-day.

The men had been sent into a gangway to remove a large quantity of mine slush which had worked into the place through a breach, which the company was filling with dirt from the colliery. A half hour later there was a sudden rush of dirt from above, and before the men could escape hundreds of tons of the dirt filled the gangway and covered four of the men. The others, who stood further away, were hurled against the sides of heavy timber and other debris. Michael Wo. was thrown on a small handcar, and the impetus of the onrushing dirt sent the car out of harm's way with Wolff on it.

A gang of men was immediately set to work rescuing the men. Two were extricated, but the other four unfortunates could not be reached. At a late hour to-night a gang of men was still at work digging at the culm in an effort to reach the smothered men.

CHICAGO'S BOY HIGHWAYMAN.

A Nine-Year-Old Stops Six Other Boys and Shoots One of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Louis Block, nine years old, attempted to rob six of his companions yesterday afternoon on a vacant lot opposite his parents' residence, 192 West Twelfth Place, and shot Ardle King, who doubted his seriousness, through the hand. Young Block then put his pistol in his pocket and made his escape. He has not yet been found.

The boys young Block held up were all near his own age. He walked up to them and demanded that they throw up their hands. All obeyed promptly but King. Block repeated his command and then young King threw up his hands, but Block had already fired.

MINERS TO GET MORE MONEY.

Ohio Workers Will Receive an Increase of 15 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The conference of officers of the Ohio Division of United Mine Workers closed here early this morning, after a three days' session. It was decided to ask a 20 per cent. advance at the annual conference of miners and operators in January. W. P. Rend, the Chicago operator, has been reported as having said he would personally give an advance of 15 per cent. next April, and a telegram was sent him asking a statement. The following reply was received:

My meaning, about which you made inquiry, was that an advance of about 15 per cent. would be given to the Ohio miners in the next January inter-State convention.

W. P. REND.

This was more gratifying than the original report, as it speaks with at least partial authority for the operators' side of the January conference.

POLICE SHOOT A STUDENT.

Victim Was Burning the President in Effigy and Fled.

WHEELING, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Buckhannon, West Va., says: "Martin Williams, a student at the Conference Seminary here, in company with other students, last night burned the President in effigy. Seminary special police hastened to the scene, when the boys ran, and to stop them several shots were fired. Williams fell, and must have lain unconscious for an hour or more. He made his way to his room later, and fell unconscious to the floor.

It was found that a bullet had entered the head below the left eye, piercing the brain. Williams is in a dangerous condition. No arrests have been made.

Cardinal Gibbons's Niece to Wed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Cardinal Gibbons left to-night for New Orleans, where he will perform the marriage ceremony of his niece, Miss Katie Gibbons. His Eminence was accompanied by Fathers Boland and Reardon of this city, and will be joined en route by Bishop John Foley of Detroit. The party will be the guests while in the Crescent City of Cardinal Gibbons's brother, a resident of New Orleans.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN TOWN

Here to Pay a Visit to Mrs. Mildred Hazen, His Bride-Elect.

PUTS UP AT THE SAME HOTEL

Denies Himself to Callers and Dines with Mrs. Hazen—Wedding Trousseau to Cost Over $7,000.

Admiral Dewey came to the city yesterday afternoon on the train from Washington which arrived in Jersey City at 2:45 o'clock. He was accompanied only by his Chinese valet. The Admiral wore a high hat, a black overcoat, and black clothes. There was no demonstration in the railroad station when he alighted. His arrival at that hour was unexpected, and very few if any, of the persons in the station recognized him.

The Admiral crossed on the Twenty-third Street Ferry, and upon reaching this city hailed a Pennsylvania Railroad cab, driven by Thomas F. Hoey. By this time his identity had become known to the other cabmen who were at the ferry, and they shouted a welcome. Admiral Dewey gave Hoey the signal to drive away fast, and the cab was soon out of sight of the cheering crowd. The route was along Twenty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence to the Hotel Cambridge, at Thirty-third Street, where Mrs. Mildred Hazen, Admiral Dewey's bride-elect, and her mother, Mrs. Washington McLean, are guests.

There were not more than a dozen persons around the hotel entrance when Admiral Dewey alighted. Most of these were cabmen. They had heard of his arrival, and as soon as he stepped from the cab they clapped their hands and smiled a welcome. A camera fiend was also on hand and snapshotted Manila's hero as he was paying the cab driver.

Admiral Dewey hurried into the hotel and was at once shown to his room. Word had been received at the hotel of his coming, and everything was in readiness for him. As soon as he had removed the stains of travel he paid his respects to Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. McLean.

The ladies had left the hotel at 10 o'clock in the morning and had attended religious services, it was said, at the cathedral. They returned to the hotel shortly after 1 o'clock. Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. McLean denied themselves to all callers. Among those who called and left cards were Miss McKinley, the niece of President McKinley; ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, and Mrs. Carlisle.

Admiral Dewey also left word that he would not see any one. He is understood to have said that this was a visit to New York on purely private business, and he wished to see no one except a few intimate friends.

Dinner was served in the imperial suite of the hotel at 7:30 o'clock. There were present Mrs. Hazen, Admiral Dewey, Mrs. McLean, Capt. Nicholson, and Mrs. Ludlow. After dinner they left the hotel and did not return until a late hour.

It was said that Admiral Dewey will return to Washington to-day or to-morrow. Mrs. Hazen, it is said, will remain here for at least a week longer. It will take that time, it was said, for her trousseau to be ready. It was rumored from Washington last evening that the wedding would take place in this city during the Admiral's present visit, but this story was denied, a person who ought to be well posted stating positively that the ceremony would be performed in Washington.

It is said that the bride-elect's trousseau will consist of nine street dresses, eleven dinner gowns, seven house dresses, five opera cloaks, five coats, and a tea gown. Some of these, the bridal dress included, it is said, were chosen from the modiste's imported stock. The majority of the dresses, however, will be of home make, and after suggestions of Mrs. Hazen herself. It is said that the dresses will cost more than $7,000.

Admiral Dewey occupies a fine apartment on the first floor, which has both the Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue view. When he was last here he occupied the rooms of George Boldt in the Waldorf-Astoria, which is just across the street from the Hotel Cambridge. His choice of the Cambridge on this occasion is explained on the ground of greater privacy.

NEGRO CRAP SHOOTERS DROWN.

Nearly Forty of Them Take to the River to Avoid Law Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 5.—Two crap shooters were drowned in the Tennessee River this afternoon while swimming the icy stream to avoid the officers of the law, who were in close pursuit. The Deputy Sheriff this afternoon heard of a negro crap game in progress in a quiet nook near the city, on the banks of the river. Ten of the officers went out on a raid. Arriving there they discovered about forty negroes sitting quietly under the adjacent canebrake and trees, playing a game of craps.

The officers surrounded the crowd and left no way of escape save that of water. Nearly all the negroes threw off their coats and plunged into the river and swam for the opposite bank, a mile away. Officers went after them in boats and fired in the air to frighten the fugitives. Eleven of them were captured.

In the struggle to get away Noah Crow and Sam Minn, two young negroes, were drowned. It is supposed that they were seized with cramps, and being badly frightened, were quickly drowned. The shooting of craps is now a penitentiary offense in Tennessee.

DIVISION OF THE SMITH MONEY.

A Kenosha Woman Doubts that the New Yorker Will Get It All.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Beatrice I. Farr of this city, a second cousin of the late George Smith, who died at his rooms in the Reform Club, London, four weeks ago, doubts that all of his $50,000,000 was left to James Henry Smith of New York.

She received no official notification of the terms of the will, and believes the reports premature. She says James Henry Smith is not a nephew of George, but a second cousin, and that she is also second cousin to James. He has several brothers and sisters in this country. It is probable, Mrs. Farr says, that James will inherit more of the property than the other relatives, for he and his partner, Peter Geddes, were Mr. Smith's agents in this country, and he was very intimate with the deceased.

George Smith was a liberal man to his relatives and he made provisions during his life for the support of most of them. He had supported Mrs. Farr since she was three years of age, paying all her expenses at school and college. He gave her money for the purchase of her house and allowed her a handsome income.

KANSAS CITY'S FIRE LOSS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—Half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed after midnight by the fire that started in Jones Brothers' big department store in Main and Sixth Streets, and spread to half a block of other buildings in Main and Walnut Streets. The aggregate insurance is estimated at $375,000. The heaviest losers are Jones Brothers, who estimate their stock, which was totally destroyed, as worth $300,000. The insurance carried by the firm was 82 per cent. of the loss. It was the most destructive fire that has ever visited the up-town business district.

The other heavy losers are: Jones Building, owned by W. C. Lobenstine, New York, $60,000; Jones annex, owned by Majors Investment Company, $13,000; Humboldt Building, owned by W. C. Lobenstine, $20,000; L. M. Emerich, stock dry goods, $15,000; M. Quinn, groceries, $25,000; St. James Hotel, unoccupied, $18,000. The Flavel Shoe Company, Snodgrass Drug Company, and the Chandler Commission Company suffered minor losses.

Otto Huber's Bottled Beers,
perfection in brewing, in body, color and flavor.—Adv.

CHINAMEN PLAY A TRICK.

Many of Them Want to Go Home, So They Cross from Mexico Into Texas to be Deported.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 5.—The discovery has been made by the Federal authorities of this district, which embraces all of the Rio Grande border, that many of the Chinamen who recently entered Texas from Mexico, and are now in custody awaiting deportation to China, crossed the Rio Grande for the express purpose of being given a free trip back to their native land.

Most of the Exclusion act violators were taken to Mexico a few months ago by an agent of the Mexican Central Railway Company to be employed in the construction work of that road. They became homesick, and learning of the deportation law of this country they lost no time in crossing the Rio Grande and submitting quietly to arrest.

There are several hundred of these discontented Chinamen in Mexico, and if all of them should force the United States to pay their passage back to China, the aggregate expense will be considerable, the cost per head being about $500, which includes transportation and expenses of guards and prisoners.

TWO MEN HELD FOR MURDER.

It Is Said Young Woman in Louisiana Was Poisoned by a Capsule Given Her by One of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LAFAYETTE, La., Nov. 5.—Arthur Henry, twenty-one years old, son of S. P. Henry, a pominent Democratic politician who has been Speaker of the House in the Legislature for many years, and Sidney Debarge, his chum, are in jail charged with murder, the former as principal and the latter as accessory.

Young Henry had for several years been paying attention to Miss Alice Chadwell of the neighboring parish of Cameron. Some time ago Henry promised to marry the young woman, but soon regretted his promise and wished to back out of the marriage. With this end in view he consulted his friend Debarge. The latter, it is alleged, counseled that Henry should poison the girl and offered to procure the poison. He went to Grand Cheniere and called upon the local doctor and, it is claimed, asked him to compound the drug, offering him $150. This offer the physician refused.

A few days later Henry called on Miss Chadwell and found her quite ill. She complained of being feverish. It is stated that he then took a capsule from his pocket and gave it to her, remarking that he often took the same medicine when he was feverish. In thirty minutes after swallowing the capsule she fell to the floor unconscious. She lingered for five days, and then died, never having spoken a word.

An autopsy was held, and the post-mortem revealed the fact that she had been poisoned. On the findings of the Coroner's jury Henry and Debarge were arrested and placed in jail.

Henry's father declares that he will let the law take its course. His name is an honored one throughout the State, and the old man seems utterly broken.

MONEY IN CEVERA'S SHIPS.

Diver Finds $4,000 in the Purser's Cabin of the Pluton—Fatal Fight for Other Wreckage.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 5.—It turns out that the wrecks of the warships of Admiral Cervera's squadron which remain here are better than gold mines for the wreckers. A party of the latter has just begun to explore the wreck of the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and the first diver, it is reported, found $4,000 in the purser's cabin.

Last Tuesday some wreckers attempted to board the Cristobal Colon, but found it already occupied by another party, who considered the wreck their property. A fierce fight ensued, in which one man was killed and several were wounded.

TO CALL A MICHIGAN PASTOR.

Orange (N. J.) Church Wants the Rev. Frank W. Hodgden.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—At a congregational meeting in the Orange Valley Congregational Church this morning it was voted unanimously to extend a call to the Rev. Frank W. Hodgden of Greenville, Mich., to fill the pastorate of the church, left vacant last Spring by the death of the Rev. Charles A. Savage.

It is expected that Mr. Hodgden will accept the call. He is a young man, and the church at Greenville is his first and only charge. The committee appointed to select a new pastor recommended Mr. Hodgden out of 140 applicants for the position. The Valley Congregational Church is one of the largest and wealthiest in the Oranges.

PERUVIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

Government Troops Deliver a Death Blow to the Revolution.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 5.—The Government received official dispatches to-day announcing the complete defeat and rout of the insurgent commander, Gen. Durand, at Huanuco, capital of the department of that name, 180 miles northeast of Lima.

The insurgents lost many in killed and wounded, as well as a large quantity of arms and ammunition and many horses. The number of prisoners taken by the Government force was large.

Gen. Durand and his brothers managed to escape, but their defeat is regarded as a death blow to the revolutionary movement.

ASHORE ON BLOCK ISLAND.

The Plover, Bound for Africa, on the Beach—May Be Floated.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Nov. 5.—The brigantine Plover, Capt. Godfrey, of Barbados, from New York, bound to Sierra Leone, Africa, with an assorted cargo, came ashore at Sandy Point, about a quarter of a mile north of the life-saving station, last night. Capt. Godfrey claims that his compass was defective, but when he saw the Block Island light he endeavored to wear ship and come about. The braces caught on the lumber on deck, and the brig would not come around, so the Captain had her squared away and took the beach head on.

A heavy sea began breaking over the vessel, and the crew were taken ashore in the breeches buoy. The Captain refused to come ashore until this morning, when he was landed by the seamen. The brig has six feet of water in her hold, but as she is just out of dry dock, with her bottom newly coppered, it is not thought that she is aleak. The water probably got in through the deck hatches.

Local wreckers have contracted to save the vessel and cargo for 45 per cent. If the weather is good the chances of floating her are excellent. Part of the deck load was taken off to-day.

TIN BY A NEW PROCESS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—A charter will be secured in West Virginia to-morrow for the National Tin Plate Company with an authorized capital of $3,000,000. The incorporators will be Judge James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of

ture of Ladysmith, but no such information has been received at the official residence of Dr. Leyds.

The members of the Transvaal agency declare that the only knowledge they have on the subject is derived from the newspapers. They decline to divulge the whereabouts of Dr. Leyds, but say he is neither in Brussels nor Berlin.

BRITISH RETREAT AGAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Burghersdorp, dated Nov. 2:

"The large British camp at Stormberg Junction has been broken up to-day by the order of Sir Redvers Buller. Everything, including guns, stores, tents, and the usual paraphernalia of a camp, is being removed to Queenstown, about fifty miles southeast of Stormberg.

"An Orange Free State force of about 3,500 strong, with several guns, which for some time was concentrated just across the Orange River, has crossed the bridge at Bethulie, destroying portions of the railway on its march. This is obviously with the intention of checking the coming advance of our army corps.

"The enemy now appears to be awaiting information before making a further move to the south. The impression here is that the removal of the Stormberg camp may result in a large number of the colonial Boers joining the enemy. The English section is utterly upset at the withdrawal of the British troops and the serious news from Natal."

It appears that the Boers have destroyed the railway as far down as Knapdaar, eighteen miles south of Bethulie.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says he understands that, in addition to Stormberg, Rosmead Junction and Naauwpoort are to be evacuated.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Stormberg, Cape Colony, south of Burghersdorp, says that trains have ceased running between that point and Aliwal North, on the Cape Colony side of Orange River.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Nov. 3, which says:

"The Dutch residents here have received news of a sanguinary battle fought yesterday, probably between Ladysmith and Colenso. A large number of the Boers were killed, many being relatives of Natal Dutch residents in this place. The English residents have no knowledge of any engagement."

SITUATION IN THE WEST.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland, dated Nov. 2, says:

"Three hundred Bechuanaland Boers have joined Commandant Delarey's force, which has gone to Kimberley, leaving only 200 men at Vryburg."

G. W. Stevens, describing for The Daily Mail the affair at Nicholson's Nek, says:

"The Boers shot magnificently. The moment a Britisher raised his head to see where the enemy were, he instantly fell back with a bullet in it. On the other hand, after the engagement, the Boers acted with the greatest kindness to wounded and unwounded. They spent the afternoon singing doleful hymns under the trees, and they had reason to be doleful, for they had lost many men."

Sir Redvers Buller has wired the War Office from Cape Town, under date of Sunday, that Col. Kekewich, in command at Kimberley, reports, under date of Oct. 31, that all the wounded were doing well.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 3.—Kimberley was safe on Wednesday night, but an attack was expected at any time.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 3.—Advices from Mafeking announce that the Boers placed in position a big Pretoria gun seven miles from Mafeking, firing sixteen shots at the town. Only one reached the mark, resulting in the burning of Weil's store. The garrison, having suffered no harm thus far, is jubilant, and an attack from the rear is not expected.

BOERS LICENSE PRIVATEERS.

Letters Issued, It Is Said, in Europe and the United States—British Cruisers Watching Shipping.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Temps corroborates the statement of the Eclair that the Boers have decided to employ privateers, and says:

"There is an immense fleet of transports now at sea carrying troops. The Transvaal Government cannot seriously threaten these, but there is no doubt that it has issued letters of marque in Europe and the United States, and British commerce may suffer, even if the transports do not."

MADRID, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from the Canaries says that a British warship is exercising a close surveillance of shipping there, being presumably on the lookout for privateers.

The Captain of a merchant vessel reports from Vigo, Spain, that a British squadron of six large vessels was seen off Vigo Harbor on the night of Nov. 3; that one vessel reconnoitered the harbor, and that the squadron then sailed in the direction of Gibraltar.

BOERS ANNEX PART OF NATAL.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.—Another dispatch from Ladysmith says the Boers have proclaimed the Upper Tugela Division of Natal annexed to the Orange Free State.

BASUTO UPRISING REPORTED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town it is reported there that the Basutos have risen against the Orange Free State Boers.

The Government has received no information on this point.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.—Advices from Maseru, Basutoland, say that the Boers are again urging Chief Jonathan and the other Basuto Chiefs, to rebel, threatening to shell the officials out of Maseru and Thlotsi, north of Maseru, and to destroy all British sympathizers.

The chiefs, however, maintain their loyalty, and the defense of Maseru has been strengthened by two machine guns, the presence of which inspires confidence among the natives.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND ARRIVE.

Transport Ninevah Arrives with New South Wales Lanciers.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.—The British transport Ninevah arrived to-day from England, bringing the New South Wales Lanciers from Aldershot. The lanciers, on landing, were enthusiastically welcomed by the municipal authorities and the populace.

The presence of the lanciers was eagerly seized upon at once as affording the people of Cape Colony an opportunity of showing their gratitude for the help tendered by a sister colony.

The news of the losses at Ladysmith caused an unmistakable depression, especially when coupled with the fact that the Boers invaded the colony almost simultaneously.

The Dutch of the colony are showing themselves loyal to the British Government, and so far as has been ascertained, few of them have joined the Boers.

The Boer prisoners have arrived at Simonstown, near Cape Town, where they are well treated.

TO SEND 10,000 LYDDITE SHELLS.

Transport Secured to Carry Them and a Howitzer Brigade.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Transports have just been secured for the Woolwich Howitzer Brigade, which will be hurried to the Cape. The brigade has 10,000 rounds of five-inch lyddite shells awaiting it. According to the estimates, a single shell, falling into a compact body, will kill 300 men.

It was demonstrated in the battle of Omdurman, which destroyed the army of Khalifa Abdullah, that large numbers of Dervishes were killed by suffocation, while hundreds of vultures and eagles fell upon the battlefield from the same cause.

REPORT ON BRITISH MISSING.

Gloucestershires and Fusiliers Have 843 Absent.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 2.—The official roll call shows that 843 members of the Gloucestershire regiment and of the Royal Irish Fusiliers are missing as the result of the engagement on Farquhar's Farm.

Thirty-two members of the Gloucestershire regiment, ten members of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and two members of the Tenth Mountain Battery were found killed. Between 70 and 100 escaped and returned to Ladysmith, whither 150 wounded have been brought.

CAPE TOWN DUTCH RESTLESS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"There is some disquietude here in consequence of a message from Pretoria giving Commandant Cronje's report of his operation against Mafeking. The grand stand is only about a mile from Mafeking, and if Cronje's account is to be believed, the Boers must be very close."

Other dispatches from Cape Town and other centres in Cape Colony indicate that the Cape Dutch are becoming very restless in consequence of the continued Boer successes.

WARSHIPS BOUND FOR DURBAN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The British first-class protected cruiser Terrible is steaming at full speed from Simonstown, Cape Colony for Durban, Natal."

The third-class cruiser Pelorus has been ordered from Gibraltar to Durban, and the third-class cruiser Fearless from Port Said to the same point.

TENTH HUSSARS EMBARK.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Scenes of remarkable enthusiasm attended the embarkation here to-day of the Tenth Hussars upon the transport Columbian. An erroneous report that the Prince of Wales, who is honorary Colonel of this regiment, was coming to bid the troops farewell, drew out enormous crowds. Some Life Guards and some Horse Guards also embarked.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady Derby, Earl Cadogan, Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, and other notable people were present to say good-bye to relatives among the officers.

Five Military Attachés, including Capt. S. I. Slocum, Eighth United States Cavalry, United States Military Attaché in Vienna, went on board the Columbian, which will sail to-night.

"THE DEAD NATIONS SALUTE."

MADRID, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Bilbao says that a number of influential Spaniards who were attending a banquet there yesterday, on hearing the report that Ladysmith had fallen, sent a cablegram to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, saying, "On the occasion of the latest war news, the dead nations salute you," the allusion being to the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury during the Spanish-American conflict in which he referred to "dying nations."

THE TIMES ON AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times, in a careful editorial to-day on the relations of the United States to the war in South Africa, says:

"When the Continent rings with denunciations of England it is very cheering and refreshing for the English people to note the sympathy and intelligent comprehension manifested in the United States. We should prize American sympathy in any case, but it becomes doubly grateful when manifestly based upon a deliberate and well-informed judgment of the essential merits of the quarrel, as well as upon a reciprocation of the kindly feelings with which Englishmen regard American aims and enterprises.

"The American people are not blinded by the accident that the Transvaal calls itself a republic. They know that every essential attribute of a republic is wanting; and they know also that England stands for equal laws, individual freedom, and the energetic progress which together make up the republican ideal of the Americans. As England plumped for the United States, so the United States now plump for England, without regard to the finely drawn technicalities of the attorney.

Troop Ship Lost 200 Horses in Gale.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The troopship Rapidan, which sailed from Liverpool for South Africa on Nov. 1, but was obliged to turn back owing to damage received in Friday's storm, lost 200 horses overboard in the gale.

No News from Colenso.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Colonial Office announced that no further information had been received regarding the retirement of the British forces from Colenso.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Gaulois, referring to the proposed interview between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William, says:

"Its immediate object is to diminish the effect of Emperor William's visit to England and to consolidate the good relations between Germany and Russia. It will also give an opportunity to examine into certain possible eventualities likely to arise owing to the war in South Africa.

"All this suffices to allow the interview to be considered as likely to exercise a happy influence upon international affairs."

NEW WAR MAPS PREPARED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Major W. A. Simpson, Chief of the Military Information Bureau of the War Department, has compiled a large map showing the theatre of military operations between the British and Boers in South Africa. The map is from the latest and most authentic data, and besides being technically exact it gives at a glance the entire sweep of country in which the fighting is going on. Ladysmith and its environs are shown, with the neary-by points, and the mountain passes through which the Boers have assembled in the Natal country. The map is primarily for the use of the War Department, but in view of the widespread public interest in the South African struggle a limited number will be supplied to libraries and newspapers for reference during the progress of hostilities.

Major Simpson also has completed a second edition of the map showing the field of military operations in the Philippines. It carries the scope of the map down to the coast on the south, as recent operations in that quarter indicated that considerable activity was to be expected south of Manila as well as in the north.

SAMOAN DEAL BLOCKED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Samoan negotiations have reached a deadlock. Germany does not consider that the Gilbert and Solomon Islands would adequately compensate her for waiving the German claims. An agreement, however, would easily be arranged if Great Britain would cede in addition her portions of New Guinea."

MR. WILCOX AND HIS BREAKFAST

Charles H. Wilcox, a sewing machine manufacturer of Westport, Conn., was a complainant before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning against William Fagan, a waiter in a restaurant at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, whom he charged with the theft of a gold watch valued at $100. Much amusement was created in court by Mr. Wilcox's endeavor to accommodate the machinery of justice to a breakfast engagement which he had made previous to the loss of his watch. Fagan was held for examination, and Mr. Wilcox was presumably enabled to keep his breakfast engagement punctually.

According to Mr. Wilcox's story, he left his coat and waistcoat containing the watch in the parlor of his lodging house, 263 West Twenty-fourth Street, Saturday evening. While he was dressing Fagan called at the house to get some dishes which had been sent from the restaurant earlier in the day. Mr Wilcox went into his room to collect the dishes for the waiter, leaving Fagan in the hall. When he put on his waistcoat soon after Fagan's departure, the watch was missing.

Mr. Wilcox went immediately to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, and demanded Fagan's arrest. The waiter was not arrested, however, until 2 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Wilcox having made two more visits to the police station in the meantime. After Fagan's arrest the manufacturer urged the Police Sergeant to telephone Magistrate Flammer requesting him to open the court at 7 o'clock, so that he would be able to keep an engagement for breakfast.

The case was not called until 9:30, however, and Mr. Wilcox then convulsed the court by thrusting some manuscript at the Magistrate, which he said would explain his complaint, as he did not have time to wait. Being unable to arrange a hearing without conflict with his breakfast engagement, Mr. Wilcox finally agreed to accept the custody of the accused waiter if he were released on parole. Parole was refused, however, when the Magistrate discovered that Fagan had been discharged from his last place for being intoxicated.

Mr. Wilcox later admitted that another lodger was in the house at the time his watch was stolen, and said that his conviction of Fagan's guilt was somewhat shaken.

BLOODSHED IN KENTUCKY?

Judge Denny Would Wade Through Blood Knee Deep.

WANTS HIS VOTE COUNTED

Is a Republican, and Urges His Hearers to Do Their "Duty"—Armed Men Will Be Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—The time for action has almost come. The campaign in Kentucky is over, and with the exception of a last rally in this city to-morrow around the standards of the party leaders, there will be no more work for the various tickets in the field.

It is still hard to tell what the result is going to be. Conservative Democrats say Goebel will come to Louisville with a majority of 10,000. For this reason all hinges on the vote in this city. Republicans say that with anything like a fair count, Louisville will go Republican by a majority of between 10,000 and 15,000. The Democrats have practicaly given up hope of carrying the city, but say it will be a stand-off here.

However there is now a danger which Democrats fear, which only recently developed. Up in the Eleventh District, which is overwhelmingly Republican, there are a few counties like Letcher, Leslie, and Harlan, in which there are not enough Democrats to serve as election officers. The Goebel people fear Tennessee will be induced to cross the line and vote the Republican ticket.

As these counties are practically inaccessible this ruse would never be detected. Anti-Goebelites say that even if such a trick were attempted it would only offset the frauds that will be practiced by his sympathizers in the First and Second Districts. With a perfectly fair election, they say, there would be no doubt of Taylor's election, but the entire machinery is working to compass his defeat.

Judge George W. Denny of Lexington, next to Gov. Bradley the most prominent Republican in the State and a feeling man, made a sensational speech last night which caused the Mayor to issue a proclamation. In the course of his speech he said:

"The time for talk has passed and the time for action has come. If we cannot cast our votes and have them counted, then I say a revolution. I was born in Kentucky. My father, my grandfather, and my great-grandfather were born on Kentucky soil, and their ashes rest here to-day. They were men who loved liberty and independence, and men who were brave and true.

"They imparted to me the same love for liberty and independence and the spirit of the words rung out by the old Liberty Bell in Philadelphia is still alive in my breast. I am no carpet bagger, and by the grace of God I shall exercise the inalienable right which I possess, and will see to it that my vote is rightly counted.

"Kentuckians have ever been brave and true. They knew what to do when they encountered the Indian on the dark and bloody ground. They knew what to do at New Orleans when they pressed the battle under the leadership of Jackson. They knew what to do in the civil war and on San Juan Hill, and they will know what to do at the polls next Tuesday."

"Will you stand by us if we do what you say?" came from the audience.

"Yes, I will," thundered Denny. "I am not the kind of man to say, 'Go on, boys,' but I will say, 'Come on, boys; follow me.' I want to tell you now that we must do our whole duty to the Commonwealth and wade through blood knee deep in order to perpetuate its place in the Union."

This speech so frightened the Mayor that he at once issued a proclamation declaring that he would cause, on election day, the arrest of all bodies of armed men or crowds who assembled at the polls. The proclamation, in itself, is considered a bit of intimidation, and will hardly be heeded.

More trouble is expected in Lexington and Covington than in Louisville.

DEMOCRATS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Brown Men Will Insist on Having Inspectors at the Polls.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—Great excitement exists to-day in Kenton County, the home of William Goebel, candidate of the Democratic Party for Governor, over the circulation of a report of a plan for wholesale fraud at the elections on Tuesday. According to this report, several thousand rings bearing rubber stamps have been distributed. By means of these rings it might be possible to mark Republican ballots, which would therefore have to be thrown out. This report follows a similar rumor from Maysville, sixty miles up the river, and, whether it is true or not, has aroused much feeling.

The chances of bloodshed rest largely upon the stand taken by the Election Commissioners in the various counties on the question of admitting to the booths Inspectors representing the Independent Democrats who are supporting ex-Gov. John Young Brown. In Louisville the Commissioners have already announced that no Brown Inspectors will be admitted. Similar action is anticipated in a large number of other counties, and if the Brown men, whose battle cry is "honest elections," fulfill their avowed threat to force their way into the polls, trouble is almost certain to follow. The danger is most acute in Louisville, where the Brown men suspect that the Police and Fire Departments will be enlisted against them.

An additional source of unrest comes in the form of the action by United States Marshal James, who has ordered his Deputies to be in readiness to protect the polls at Frankfort.

Federal Officers Will Take a Hand.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 5.—It became definitely known here to-day that United States Marshal A. D. James intends to take a hand in the State election Tuesday. Deputy Marshal McCarthy of this place to-day received a letter apprising him of his chief's intention, and notifying him to hold himself in readiness for further orders on the morning of the election.

REFORM SCHOOLBOYS PUNISHED.

Sent to Prison for Attempting to Incite Their Companions.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The boys who attempted to stampede the other boys at the Reform School at Jamesburg on Sept. 12 were sentenced yesterday for the assault upon the guards which followed the attempt. The effort to stampede the whole school was not a success, and only those who planned the affair took part in it.

Harry Mount, who appeared to be the leader, was sentenced to one year in State prison, H. J. Bott was sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary, and Walter Erewster was sentenced to two months in jail. The fourth member of the party, George Van Derslice, escaped with a suspended sentence. He served in the navy during the Spanish war and had an honorable discharge.

OCEAN LINERS' ROUGH TRIPS.

St. Paul and the Umbria Retarded by Strong Winds and High Seas.

Voyages of extraordinary roughness were reported yesterday by all incoming transatlantic steamers. The American liner St. Paul arrived 24 hours late, having been retarded by strong west and northwesterly gales, combined with almost continual head seas.

The big steamer was forced time and again to slow down. The seas broke over her many times, and the passengers were forced to remain inside most of the trip. Even the sailors had to exercise care in getting about the decks. Her officers reported, however, that no damage was done the vessel during the voyage.

The Cunarder Umbria was also late. Although there was nothing in the printed "abstract of the log," and her officers denied that there had been any unusual experiences or accidents owing to the tremendous seas kicked up by the violent gales encountered, many of the vessel's passengers spoke differently. They declared that the Umbria rolled and pitched to such an extent that they could neither sit at table nor stay in bed; that the engines had to be slowed down frequently; that vast volumes of water invaded the ship, and that part of the bridge was carried away.

Capt. Dutton declined to be interviewed on his arrival at the dock. The officers simply smiled and declared that "the Umbria didn't get it any worse than the St. Paul."

TAMMANY'S FINAL RALLIES

Sunday Night Political Meetings Held in Several Theatres.

DIVVER HOSTS AT THE THALIA

Big Crowd Listens with Delight to Senator Grady's Denunciation of "Hayseed" Legislators.

Patrick Divver presided last night at the final Democratic rally of the campaign in the Second Assembly District, and his hosts of followers filled the old Thalia Theatre from the orchestra to the gallery of the gods. The audience was a yelling and enthusiastic multitude from the Bowery and the streets adjacent. The wives and families of many of the district leaders and candidates occupied the boxes, while on the stage, flanked with crayon portraits of Richard Croker and Congressman Riordan, sat a host of politicians of various note.

Mr. Divver was aided by three secretaries, one of them, William Pyne, read a set of resolutions denouncing the doings of the Republicans at Albany. The burden of these was the excoriation of Assemblyman Mazet and Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, whose deputies were characterized as "a band of salaried thugs." The resolutions declared for home rule, calling for "Penn Yan for the Penn Yanites, but New York for the New Yorkers." This evoked loud cheers from all parts of the house.

Rosati's band started the proceedings by marching down the main aisle playing "Stars and Stripes Forever," and shortly after Senator Grady, referred to by Chairman Divver as the "star of the stars," got an ovation of yells and the waving of flags as he stepped forward to speak.

"Sail in, Tommy, you're all right!" sang out a voice from the roof.

Mr. Grady began by giving a list of the oppressive laws which he said the Republican legislators had fastened upon New York City. When he came to the White civil service law, Mr. Grady told the audience that the measure had been passed to deprive the poor man of honest employment.

"Hit 'em hard, Tom!" came from the audience, and the crowd shouted its approval.

"This law imposes examinations which no one but a college graduate can pass," answered the Senator.

"Knock the socks off 'em, old man!" cried a voice amid cheers.

"All right," said the Senator, as he detailed what he called imposition after imposition that the "hayseed" legislators had fastened on the city.

"To-night, or in the gray dawn of the morning," went on Senator Grady, "the gaunt form of T. C. Platt will be seen stealing from this city to go to Owego, in Tioga County, to cast his vote. He hasn't a vote here. Then when that is over he will trot back to New York and see if his firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt promises to be as profitable in the future as in the past. With all his influence he hasn't a vote in this city, and yet he has been able, with the assistance of the hayseed Legislature, to pass such measures as his imperial will desires.

"'How have the power to defeat him,' shouted the Senator excitedly. "They—"

"Bet we will," interrupted a hundred voices.

"They plot and plan for the removal of our District Attorney."

"Asa's all right!" interrupted more voices, while Mr. Gardiner, who was present, smiled.

"We are the greatest community on earth," began the Senator again.

"Bet we are!" piped a shrill voice aloft, "an' de Bowery beats 'em all!"

"Order," called out Mr. Divver, pounding with his gavel. The crowd subsided momentarily. Senator Grady, after declaring that New York Democrats could shake off the yoke if they would, and that they were held up to scorn by the "hayseeds," proceeded to pay his respects to Mr. McCullagh. He told how Platt had put McCullagh and his "band of thugs" in this city, and said:

"McCullagh was once a Republican Captain of this district. He was discredited and dismissed, but he is now in close communion with a gentleman in—well, not in New York, but I might say down below. There's no infamy he is not capable of. When down here he organized the finest lot of opium joints in creation. He spent more than his salary for living expenses, and then saved something besides, and that's the man who was placed her to protect the purity of the ballot. Ye gods and little fishes—he standing for purity of any kind!"

Later on Mr. Grady made reference to the Astoria Gas bill. "I was at the birth of that bill," he said, "and the mother to the bill was not wife to the father. The bill came from Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and Mazet was the only man despicable enough to openly avow it. It was passed through the Assembly I do not know how, but the men who passed it had more money the day after than they had before." [Laughter.]

The Senator then said the Mazet Committee was formed immediately after, and then went on to say hard things of the Chairman and "his man Moss." Later he referred to the "so-called alliance between the labor men and the Republicans, warning the Democrats to beware of such cards.

"You're all right, Tom!" yelled a voice when Mr. Grady was about closing.

"No, I'm only half right," was the quick reply. "I'm losing my wind and voice, and when I get to speaking at other meetings they'll say I'm a dead one, sure."

Mr. Grady retired amid great applause.

Commissioner of Highways Holahan was the next speaker. He said the excise law was administered by the Democrats in an intelligent way. "You don't have to carry your sanwich with you now when you want a drink," said he, "nor do you have to go to South Bay on a hot Sunday for beer. You can get it nearer home, and the result is fewer drunks and fewer arrests than before."

District Attorney Gardiner followed Mr. Holahan. Col. Gardiner said he had not even read the charges against him. "You'd ought to see how my staff laughed when they read them," said he, and then the crowd laughed.

Other speakers were Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Senator John F. Ahearn, Congressman Sulzer, ex-Assistant District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn, Councilman Nolan, Judge Bolte, and Congressman Riordan. The meeting broke up at about midnight.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

McCullagh, Mazet, and Moss Attacked by the Speakers.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth Assembly District held their last rally of the campaign last night at the American Theatre. Peter J. Dooling, the district leader, presided. A large crowd attended the meeting and cheered the speakers.

John W. Keller spoke about the late registration and attacked Superintendent McCullagh and his staff of deputies. J. Lindsay Gordon discussed the Mazet committee and declared that the result of its labors proved that all Tammany officeholders are honest, and that, next to Mazet, Frank Moss is the biggest blackguard in New York. William F. Grell told the audience that if elected Sheriff he would serve the people as well as Sheriff Dunn had served them, and would consider them before any one else except his party. Stephen S. Blake and John M. Quinn were the other speakers.

SEVENTH DISTRICT MEETING.

Speeches at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Cheers for Bryan.

A large array of Tammany speakers, including Congressman William Sulzer, Judge Joseph Stiner, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, and others, addressed a meeting of voters of the Seventh Assembly District last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The theatre was filled to the doors long before the speaking commenced, and the audience was entertained during the wait by a band stationed on the stage.

Before the speakers made their appearance, Richard Croker, accompanied by John Fox and Fire Commissioner Scannell, walked down a side aisle and entered a box. It was the signal for the first demonstration of the evening, and the audience broke out in prolonged cheering. Mr. Croker listened attentively to the speakers and remained till the end.

James W. Boyle, the Democratic leader of the district, presented the Chairman of the meeting, Cornelius Donovan.

Commissioner Keller in his speech made a personal attack on Robert Mazet, to which the audience responded with loud applause. He closed by saying that the Mazet investigating committee and the McCullagh election supervision were the two greatest insults the people of New York had had to endure.

Congressman Sulzer spoke on both local and National issues. His mention of the name of William J. Bryan was greeted with tumultuous applause. He predicted Bryan's nomination and election next year, saying that he stood for Thomas Jefferson and human liberty. Bryan's name was frequently mentioned by other speakers, and each time it brought forth a demonstration.

Assistant District Attorney McClellan's address was devoted to a statement of the benefits accomplished in the Seventh District in the last few years. He was followed by Senator Thomas F. Grady, who attacked Superintendent of Elections McCullagh.

The last speaker of the evening was District Attorney Gardiner. He said the attempt to remove him from office was being made by the Republicans so that they could get a Republican appointed. He told of some of the work done in his department during the last two years, and predicted that he would stay there until the end of his term.

THINK FUSIONISTS WILL WIN.

Independent Labor Party Leaders Figure Ticket's Vote at 125,000 to Tamman 's 115,000.

The Independent Labor Party held its final conference last night, and the leaders of the various districts, together with leaders of allied organizations, discussed the situation until nearly midnight. After a long review of the political conditions in this county the leaders expressed the opinion that the fusion ticket has a good chance of winning. This opinion was based upon the following estimates of the vote of each of the organizations taking part in the election.

It is estimated that the total vote of the county will not exceed 250,000. Of this these leaders expect that the Republican vote will go as high as 85,000. President Quigg of the Republican County Committee places it as high as 95,000, but the leaders of the fusion ticket think it safe to count upon the lesser figure, and assert that the regular organization vote will be at least 85,000.

John N. Parsons puts the vote of the Independent Labor Party at 40,000; but the leaders consider that 30,000 will be polled. The Citizens' Union vote is estimated in the same way at 10,000; and the Socialist-Labor Party vote at 5,000. There will also be, it is considered, about 5,000 scattering votes that will reduce the total, but will not be counted for any ticket.

Following out this line of calculation, the Fusion leaders estimate that the actual vote of the county will be 250,000, of which 240 000 will be divided between the Democratic and the Fusion tickets. Adding up the estimated Republican vote of 85,000, the labor vote of 30,000, and the Citizens' Union vote of 10,000, and there is a total of 125,000 for the Fusion ticket, leaving the Tammany vote as 115,000.

Mr. Parsons and other of the leaders expressed great confidence in this estimate, and declared the chances for the success of the Fusion ticket are brighter now than they have been since the opening of the campaign.

State Leaders Go Home to Vote.

Most of the State political leaders of both parties left the city yesterday for their homes to vote on election day. Senator Platt went to Tioga in the morning and Chairman Odell left for Orange County in the afternoon. Chairman Elliot Danforth went to his home in Bainbridge in the evening. All of them will return to the headquarters to-morrow in time to receive the returns at night.

BENJAMIN HARRISON RETURNS.

The ex-President Arrives on the St. Paul After a Rough Trip and Talks of His Doings Abroad.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison arrived in this city yesterday on the St. Paul. He is returning from his visit to Paris as counsel for Venezuela before the Arbitration Commission. Mrs. Harrison and child accompanied him. The voyage was so rough that Mrs. Harrison was quite ill, and Gen. Harrison said he was so badly shaken up that he would rest a full day before attempting even to talk. When asked about his trip, however, he said:

"I enjoyed the trip very much. After leaving Paris I spent some little time in Germany, and while there I saw the Kaiser. I talked with him for a short time and found him a very agreeable man. When you ask me what he said I shall have to answer as I did in Germany when one of the reporters there asked me that question—you will have to ask the Kaiser.

"I stopped for a short time in London before sailing to this country. The weather was thick when I was there, and I caught a bad cold in the fog. I attended a dinner at the London Chamber of Commerce just before sailing. It was private, no reporters were present, and I made a little speech."

Gen. Harrison was asked if there was any foundation for the report that he and Mr. Choate had had some little difference because the Ambassador had not attended his dinner.

"There is no truth whatever in that report," he answered. "I have not had a falling out with Mr. Choate. We are as friendly as ever. I think he is a good man for the place, and he is doing good work there for the Government."

As to the Venezuelan boundary question, Gen. Harrison said:

"I do not consider the decision of the commission a victory. It was a compromise. I cannot say anything on that subject without deliberation, and for that reason I will not at this time discuss the affair."

He said also that he knew little of British sentiment in regard to the war against the Boers as he was not in England long enough to study the question.

"There may be an undercurrent against the war over there," he added, "but I was not situated so that I could ascertain it."

He refused to say anything about the war in the Philippines, and how it is regarded abroad. The ex-President and his wife will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the week.

MR. HOBART HAS A QUIET DAY.

Attorney General Griggs Has a Short Chat with the Vice President.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Vice President Hobart remains to-night in about the same condition he has been in for the last three or four days. There was no change to-day either for better or worse. Dr. Newton said he had not issued a bulletin to-day because there was nothing to say.

Mr. Hobart spent a quiet day and slept a little. He sat up for a time during the afternoon, and the news of the day was read to him by Mrs. Hobart. He commented upon the news, and took considerable interest in the South African situation. Mr. Hobart fell asleep about 9 o'clock to-night, and an hour later the house was in darkness.

Attorney General Griggs called at the house to-day, and, owing to his long personal relations with Mr. Hobart, was admitted to the sickroom. He remained but a short time, as he did not wish to excite the Vice President, who showed a tendency to talk politics. Franklin Murphy, President of the Republican State Committee, also called, and would have been admitted, only Mr. Hobart was asleep at the time.

Messages were received from Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Judge Gilbert Collins of Jersey City, and Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt.

DECISIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Silverman & Schoor—Brown, J.—"There being no answer interposed by the bankrupt to the involuntary petition, and the attorney's special duties for the petitioning creditors ending with the first meeting of creditors, when a trustee was chosen, the sum of $75 will be a sufficient 'attorney's fee' in this case under Sec. 64, b. 3, allowance being made for the delays and the trouble in getting schedules filed. The affidavits do not show any special benefits by attorney or counsel in the collection of assets beyond obtaining the ordinary stay of proceedings.

"After the appointment of a trustee, no allowance to petitioning creditors can be made for attorney or counsel on examinations of the bankrupt, such services being either for the trustee or the creditors individually. The filing fee of $25 and Marshal's charges of $8.48 should also be repaid. The other disbursements are disallowed on this application. The indemnity deposit will be returned by the referee and charged to the trustee."

Nov. 3, 1899.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FAST TO HELP THE CHURCH.

Chicago Negro Women Starve in Order to Repair the Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Thirty-five women of the St. Mary's African Methodist Episcopal Church, 4,926 Dearborn Street, agreed Thursday to fast for three days. They were neither to eat nor drink. The money usually required for victuals during that period was to be used to plaster and weatherboard the church.

The women started in bravely to fulfill the agreement, but most of them soon suffered so severely from hunger that the plan of an absolute fast was abandoned. Many of those who agreed to the plan, however, held out the whole three days, Thursday, Friday, and yesterday, with scant nourishment, mainly bread and weak coffee.

In thus cutting off their more expensive food some of the poorer women were able, even without real fasting, to save as much as 30 cents a day, which will be given to the "weather-boarding fund."

BICYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Maya and Sims Win the International Team Pursuit Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—Otto Maya turned the tables on "Archie" MacEachern to-day at the last meet at the Vailsburg bicycle track by defeating him in the international team pursuit race. MacEachern's partner was "Bobby" Thompson, and Fred Sims rode with Maya. Both MacEachern and Thompson are from Canada. Thompson dropped out early in the race, leaving MacEachern to go it alone, unpaced. Though the race was unlimited, the American riders caught MacEachern at a little over five miles.

Ross led all the way in the three-cornered fifteen-mile race, and won handily, leading James Hunter by about one-half mile at the finish and Harry P. Kusel by nearly a mile.

A match race for one mile between "Bob" Hunter and Harry P. Kusel was a loafing affair, the riders taking over five minutes to run one of the heats. Kusel won the first heat, but Hunter easily took the next two. Following is the summary:

Quarter-Mile Novice, (Run in One Heat.)—Won by William Dobbins of East Orange; Charles Devor of Newark second. Time—0:36 2-5.

One-Mile Exhibition by Archie MacEachern.—Time, 1:42, breaking track record held by King.

International Team Pursuit Race, (Unlimited.)—Archie MacEachern and "Bobby" Thompson, representing Canada, vs. Otto Maya and Fred Sims, representing America.—Won by Maya and Sims. Distance, 5 miles 500 yards. Time—12:30.

Employes' Race, One Mile.—Won by Dayton Voight. Time—2:52.

Five-Mile Pursuit Race, (Between Two Motor Machines.)—Won by Crooks and Mosher. Distance, 2½ miles. Time—4:12.

Three-Cornered Fifteen-Mile Race, (Paced by Motor Machines.)—Won by Arthur W. Ross; James Hunter second. Time—28:20.

Summary by miles:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.	Miles.	Leader.	Time.
1.	Ross	1:53	9.	Ross	16:43
2.	Ross	3:41	10.	Ross	18:38
3.	Ross	5:33	11.	Ross	20:33
4.	Ross	7:23	12.	Ross	22:31
5.	Ross	9:12	13.	Ross	24:26
6.	Ross	11:07	14.	Ross	26:22
7.	Ross	13:03	15.	Ross	28:20
8.	Ross	14:53			

L. A. W. Consul for France.

Paul Oeker of Paris, who is on his way to California, has accepted the office of League of American Wheelmen Consul for France. Mr. Oeker will make arrangements for American wheelmen who visit the Paris Exposition. Permanent quarters will be made in the International Club Building. Mr. Oeker will establish a bureau of correspondence and supply information to those who contemplate making the trip.

Tournament Games To-night.

Royal Arcanum League—Empire City, New York No. 2, Harlem.

American National—Glendale, Rosedale, Arlington.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament—De Long, East New York, Ridgewood.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—J. F. Price, Fern, Burnside.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—C. R. Roelker, Washington; A. Bentby, Manchester, England, and C. A. Humphreys, Manchester, England.

ASTOR—Joseph W. Girard, Philadelphia; J. Turner, Huddersfield, England; R. Willman, London, and J. V. McNeal, Baltimore.

BUCKINGHAM—Huntington Norton, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, and E. Romayne Simmons, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis; Arthur W. Eastlake, London, and Capt. F. Lithgow Payson, United States Volunteers.

GILSEY—H. Seton Smith, London, and J. Maurice Grau.

CROKER ON RAPID TRANSIT

Tammany Leader Says Republicans Have Worked to Delay It.

ACCUSES PLATT AND HIS FIRM

The Democrats, He Declares, Always Have Been Heartily in Favor of the Plan.

Mr. Croker issued last night from the Democratic Club a statement attacking the Republican Party in general and "Platt's law firm" in particular for alleged opposition to the rapid transit plan and failure to help pass the amendment to the Constitution providing for the separation of the county and city debts. His statement follows:

"In an editorial in one of the leading Republican organs the following sentence occurs in the issue of this morning: 'Neither of the parties is employing its organization in behalf of rapid transit.'

"The rest of the editorial discusses the desirability of rapid transit, its great importance, and the development that would follow its completion. This editorial is in line with the general misconception of the Democratic attitude toward rapid transit, and which this brief outline will aid in rectifying. The Rapid Transit bill was originally introduced at Albany over ten years ago as a Democratic measure by a Democratic Representative from this city. In the original form it was defeated by a Republican majority. It was amended almost out of shape and its practical operation nullified. These amendments were inspired by Mr. Platt, who controlled the legislative machine, and formulated by Mr. Platt's law firm, Tracy, Boardman & Platt, who had been appointed counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Platt's law firm is retained by every transportation company opposed to rapid transit except one, and that railroad has for its counsel the ex-counsel of the Republican Committee, who is in full accord with the obstruction policy of Mr. Platt's law firm.

"The first five years after the passage of the Rapid Transit bill were consumed in perfecting plans and specifications that any competent engineer could have perfected in from six to eight months. Having exhausted this dilatory measure, a contract was prepared by Mr. Platt's law firm which, in connection with the plans and specifications, was so unfair to contractors, so burdensome and impracticable, that not a single responsible party could be induced to bid on the contract.

"Public clamor for rapid transit was so constant, and the solvency of the older City of New York was so great, that the next move of the Platt law firm, in its conspiracy against rapid transit, was directed against the solvency of the older city. The scheme took the form of adding to the older City of New York a number of bankrupt communities and the creation of the Greater New York. The Republican Governor, Levi P. Morton, appointed a commission to draft a charter for the Greater City of New York, and at the direction of Mr. Platt, appointed Mr. Platt's law firm as counsel to the commission.

"In drafting the charter a few months were expended in doing work that called for great deliberation, and should have taken at least four years in fully maturing. In less than six months the work of the Charter Commission was jammed through the Legislature as a Republican machine measure and against the protest of every Democratic Senator and every Democratic Assemblyman except one who guarded the interests of New York at Albany. After the drafting and passing the charter of Greater New York it became evident even to the casual observer that it would enormously increase the debt burden of the older city. The older City of New York was forced to assume the entire indebtedness of bankrupt communities, with which it had been forcibly united. This indebtedness amounted to a great many millions of dollars, yet, fearing that the older city might still wrestle successfully with the problem of insolvency, the following methods were adopted to render insolvency assured:

"The annexed communities were given eight months after the passage of the charter in which to make the most extravagant contracts and add to the burden of the debt to be assumed by the older city. So outrageous and criminal were some of these contracts that many of those involved were indicted, convicted, and are now sojourning in Sing Sing. Fearing that this enormous addition in debt, and that these added millions to the burden of the older city would not be sufficient to effectually damn the older city's credit, the City of Brooklyn was excused from paying a whole year's taxes. These various schemes for adding many millions of dollars to the older city's indebtedness were considered by Mr. Platt and his fellow conspirators sufficient to hopelessly involve the City of New York in municipal bankruptcy, and still the clamor for rapid transit by raising the question that the city had exceeded its debt limit.

"A still further effort was discovered in this last effort through a clause inserted in the charter by Mr. Platt's law firm—a clause which had never found place in a municipal charter before nor since—a clause which rendered the public officials who authorize any indebtedness on the part of the city personally liable for such indebtedness. This clause was added for the purpose of not only intimidating the public officials concerned, but to still further destroy the city's credit by shrinking the value of municipal bonds in the open market. The only way left open to the present administration to offset these conspiracies against the city's credit was to increase the assessed valuation of the city's property. This course had to be adopted by the Tax Commissioners in 1899, and the debt limit question was by this means overcome.

"The next move by Mr. Platt's law firm in his conspiracy against rapid transit was in relation to the contract which they had previously submitted. They announced that they would have to draft a new contract. The original contract was withdrawn, and a new contract substituted, full of serious objections. Mr. Whalen, the Corporation Counsel, waived these objections in the interest of rapid transit and approved the contract. Mr. Platt's law firm then discovered that the bond required by the contractors should be reduced. This necessitated further delay in the courts, and brings the matter to the present campaign.

"Constitutional amendments designed to separate the county from the city debts are now offered to the voters, and if passed rapid transit is assured. The Republican machine is opposed to these amendments, as is evidenced by the recent interview of Mr. Odell, Republican State machine manager, who declares that rapid transit ought not to be undertaken during this administration.

"Why should Mr. Platt, through his law firm, conspire against the best interests of the municipality? Why should Mr. Platt's law firm act in the dual rôle of counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, while acting as counsel for all the enemies of rapid transit and all the transportation companies opposed to rapid transit? Why should this city be called upon to pay, as it has paid, hundreds of thousands of dollars to Mr. Platt's law firm as counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, when every effort of that law firm is directed to defeat the will of the people and the avowed object of the Rapid Transit Board? In other words, why does Mr. Platt's law firm act for both plaintiff and defendant as between the people of the city and the enemies of rapid transit who strive to defeat their will?

"The Rapid Transit bill was introduced as a rapid transit measure by a Democratic Representative from this city over ten years ago. It has been systematically obstructed by the Republican Party, as it has been supported by every honest Democrat since. It is now supported, advocated, and urged by the Democratic Party in this campaign. It is now, as at every stage during the past ten years, opposed by the Republican machine.

"Do the voters of this great municipality desire rapid transit for the facilities it will yield to people of moderate means to live at a distance; for the many millions it will give to the working classes the opportunity to earn, and for the enormous benefits it will confer upon our great city in its material development? If the voters are for rapid transit the only way they can answer these questions is by going to the polls next Tuesday and voting the Democratic ticket."

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, when told some days ago that the Democrats attacked him for not urging his County Chairmen to have Republicans vote for the Second Constitutional Amendment, said: "I'm not sending any general alarm out for this, because I know Republicans are going to vote for it without calling attention to it now. If the Democrats support it, as they say they are doing, the amendment will get a practically unanimous vote."

THE CITY DEBT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Orr Speaks of Its Importance as Affecting Rapid Transit.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, feels very strongly the necessity of calling the attention of voters to the importance of Constitutional Amendment No. 2, separating the debts of the counties embraced in the City of New York from the city debt. Speaking on this subject, Mr. Orr said yesterday:

"Nothing could be more important to all those persons in this city who have the interest of rapid transit at heart than the adoption by the voters on next Tuesday of the second of the constitutional amendments which are to be voted upon at that time. It is not a matter of politics in any sense, but one of good business management. It has received the approval of two successive Legislatures, and now needs only the approval of a plurality of the voters of the State.

"If adopted, I believe it will make rapid transit in New York a certainty; if, through the indifference of voters, it should be defeated, it would seriously interfere with and perhaps render quite impossible the prompt completion of the whole underground road, as originally laid out by the Commissioners. The Rapid Transit Commissioners, including the ex-officio members of the board, the Mayor and the Controller, have united in a public address calling the attention of voters to this matter.

"I regret exceedingly to note that Mr. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has not done as Mr. Danforth, the Democratic Chairman, did, in making every effort to secure a good vote for this amendment, especially in view of the fact that it is conceded to be absolutely non-political."

CITY CLUB FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Campaign Committee Urges Support of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Campaign Committee of the City Club has issued the following address to voters:

"Heretofore the voters of this city have registered at the polls by a large majority their desire to have a rapid transit tunnel built, using therefor the credit of the city. The question has arisen whether conforming to the wishes of the voters in that respect may not create a debt in excess of the existing constitutional limitations, and this doubt is made an excuse for delaying this year this great public work, and thereby defeating the will of the people as thus indicated some years ago. If, therefore, the voters of the City of New York are still of the same mind and deem rapid transit, owned by the people and operated for the people's convenience, to be of great public importance, they should vote for the constitutional amendment, which will increase the borrowing power of the city to that end. This amendment is the second one upon the constitutional amendment ballot supplied to voters on election day.

"Every voter who desires to relieve, at public expense for construction, the residents of the city from the congestion of traffic from which the city now suffers and assist in a rapid concentration of the city's population at the lower end and its equally rapid distribution to the residential parts, will make his cross-mark in the voting space on the line with the word 'Yes,' opposite and before the question whether the proposed amendment to Section 10 of Article VIII. of the State Constitution shall be adopted."

This address is signed, on behalf of the City Club Campaign Committee, by E. R. L. Gould, Chairman; Simon Sterne, Edwin T. Rice, Jr., Benoni Lockwood, and James W. Pryor.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Democrats Say They Fear an Illegal Count in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Chairman Reeder of the Republican State Committee said to-night that he has now received reports from every county in the State conveying conservative estimates of the vote of Tuesday next. He declined to make public any of these county estimates, but said his estimate, based on these returns, is that the Republican State ticket will have a plurality of at least 175,000 votes.

Democratic State Chairman Rilling, in summing up the situation to-night, said: "We frankly state that we cannot hope to win if the fraudulent conditions in Philadelphia that have existed in the past are to continue next Tuesday."

Should these alleged fraudulent conditions not prevail Mr. Rilling expressed the belief that Mr. Creasy, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, will be elected by a handsome majority. To sustain this conclusion Mr. Rilling says the Democrats will benefit by the stay-at-home vote on account of its being an off-year; that 50 per cent. of the 130,000 votes cast for Swallow, the Independent candidate of last year, will go to Creasy that 25,000 independent citizens will vote for Creasy, and that "by the action taken by different organizations we hope to prevent at least 25,000 illegal votes from being counted in Philadelphia."

HOTEL GUESTS FRIGHTENED.

Strange Actions of a Woman While in a Dining Room.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 5.—A well-dressed woman, as to whose identity the police have no trace, is under restraint here. She appears to be violently insane. She entered the dining room of the Washington House to-day while dinner was in progress and created a scene. She demanded a room, and when the proprietor, Benjamin W. Seeley, refused it, owing to her apparent mental state, she struck him in the face.

A policeman was called in, and he tried to take the woman from the hotel, but she attacked him. The guests fled from the dining room and took to their rooms. The policeman called on a couple of men to aid him, and with their assistance he conducted the woman to the police station. She was locked up, and for hours continued her actions, screaming and raising a disturbance. She will answer no questions about herself.

THE BERKELEY DROWNING CASE.

Death of Cornell Student to be Investigated by the Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The sad drowning accident in which Edward Fairfax Berkeley of St. Louis, a Cornell student, met his death while undergoing the preliminary initiation of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, will probably be presented to the Grand Jury. District Attorney Moran of Seneca County, in which county the accident occurred, is the authority for the above statement.

Berkeley, it will be remembered, was drowned while attempting to carry out directions given him by a fellow-student named Dickinson. It has been shown that the latter was not fully acquainted with the ground, and the above-named official believes that he was to some extent liable for Berkeley's death.

WEDDING AT A BIBLE CLASS.

C. H. Knox Has a Lesson in Matrimony Follow One in Scripture.

A Bible class ending up with a wedding ceremony is not supposed to be quite the customary thing, but that was the programme President Charles H. Knox of the Civil Service Commission had carried out yesterday. He teaches the Knox Memorial Bible Class, which meets every Sunday afternoon at Forty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, and it was there that the lesson in matrimony followed the lesson in Scripture.

The bridegroom and bride were Robert W. Ayling and Miss Gertrude McTavey, both of whom attend the Knox Memorial Class. When Mr. Knox knew that they were engaged he suggested that their marriage take place at a meeting of the class, and they acquiesced. There were not far from 600 members present yesterday, including the happy pair, when Mr. Knox, before commenting on the lesson of the day, said that he wished to do something which had never before been done in the class, namely, presage the lesson with a wedding ceremony. "The bride," said he, "is Miss McTavey, and she is to become Mrs. Ayling. I think we are ready to go ahead at once."

The principals, however, were not quite ready and asked for a postponement till after the lesson. This was granted, and while Mr. Knox went ahead with his teaching the bridegroom paced up and down the platform behind the large "K. M. B. C." flag displayed at meetings of the class in a state of some apparent trepidation. The bride calmly removed her hat and made preparation for the ceremony.

The lesson over, the pianist struck up a wedding march, and preceded by the Rev. William Vaughn, who was to officiate, the bridegroom, bride, best man, and maid of honor walked to the centre of the platform. There the knot was tied, and Mr. Ayling kissed his wife amid good-natured laughter and applause.

No. 320 Broadway,
New York City, November 2, 1899.

TO VOTERS:

The Rapid Transit Board urges upon you the importance of voting next Tuesday in favor of the proposed amendment No. Two, being an amendment to Section Ten of Article Eight of the State Constitution.

This amendment was recommended by the Commissioners who framed the Greater New York Charter, and has been adopted by two Legislatures. It provides that the debts of the counties now included in this city shall not be reckoned as a part of the City debt for the purpose of ascertaining borrowing capacity—thus doing justice to this municipality by putting it on the same footing with all others within the State.

The adoption of the amendment will enable the City to undertake and complete without delay public improvements now most urgently needed—among them the rapid transit railroad to be built and owned by the Municipality.

In our opinion it is a prime duty of every citizen on election day to be at the pains to vote "Yes" upon the proposed amendment. A vote against the amendment is a vote to defer or defeat Rapid Transit.

ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
JOHN H. STARIN,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
GEORGE L. RIVES,
CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
ROBT. A. VAN WYCK,
Mayor, ex officio;
BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller, ex officio;
Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath Strongly Favors It in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A vigorous plea for rural free delivery is made in the annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, made public to-night.

Mr. Heath says the service, so far, has resulted in increased postal receipts, enhancement of the value of farm lands reached by rural free delivery of from $2 to $3 per acre, a general improvement of the condition of the roads traversed by the rural carrier, better prices for farm products, the producers being brought into daily touch with the state of the markets, besides educational benefits conferred by relieving the monotony of farm life through ready access to wholesome literature and knowledge of current events.

On Nov. 1 rural free delivery was in successful operation over 383 services, radiating over forty States and one Territory, Idaho, Wyoming, Mississippi, and Montana being the only States unrepresented.

Between the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1899, and Nov. 1, with an additional expenditure of $150,000, rural free delivery has been extended to nearly 180,000 persons, at an annual cost of about 84 cents per capita, against an average per capita cost of $2.80 in small towns of 5,000 population.

"It is a small matter to a resident of a town," says the report, "to be saved a walk of a few hundred yards to the Post Office, while, on the contrary, it is a great accommodation to the farmer to be spared a drive of five or ten miles over country roads to get his mail. In a recent public discussion advocates of the system who took the value of the time thus lost in the busy farming season at only 50 cents per head, found that their figures ran up into many millions of dollars lost to the agricultural interests through being obliged to send to the village for the mails."

Rural carriers soon are to be authorized to receive and receipt for letters for registration, as city carriers do now.

The report recommends the adoption of some uniform style of mail box for the rural free delivery service, with two compartments, one for delivery and one for collection, with one master key for the carrier to open the collection compartments of all the boxes and a key for the delivery compartment to be furnished to each patron of the delivery. These boxes are to be put up and kept in repair by the Post Office Department for rental at moderate prices, which would not only pay the Government interest on its investment, but yield a revenue. The rural mail boxes thus would have thrown around them the undisputed protection of the United States laws.

By illustration it is shown that the rural service at Westchester, Penn., not only paid for itself, but left in the nine months of its operation up to Sept. 30 a balance of $593, after delivering 255,805 pieces of mail matter at the doors of the farmers.

The reports of hostility of Postmasters and from star route contractors are dismissed as having no substantial grounds, and as animated by no desire for the public good.

A modification of the postal laws is recommended to permit star route messengers under special appointment and oath to perform rural free delivery services.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Annual Report Shows a Large Increase in Total Earnings.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—The annual report of the Great Northern Railway shows a total trackage in the system of 5,850 miles, an increase of 299 miles since the last report. It was estimated in the report of last year that the reduction of wheat rates, on account of the opening of the new Fosston and Duluth line, would reduce the revenue about $1,000,000. This year's report shows the reduction to be a little over $875,000, the average reduction amounting to one and one-third cents per bushel, which went to the profit of the farmer. There was a general reduction in all rates, but the increase in business was sufficient to carry the total earnings of the fiscal year to nearly $3,000,000 in excess of last year, most of which was used in the betterment of the line.

Nothing, perhaps, better illustrates the growth of territory traversed by the road than the increase in the amount of mail carried, which exceeds by 50 per cent. the total earnings and weight of four years ago.

About Nov. 12, the company will open up a new "Bee" line from St. Paul to Duluth. This will be the shortest route between the Twin Cities and the head of Lake Superior.

Franchises for an Electric Road.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—Eugene Rawdon of Windsor, Ohio, has obtained franchises for 250 miles of electric railway to complete an electric railway system from this city to Pittsburg with branches to Titusville, Penn., and Edinborough, Penn., where it will connect with the Rapid Transit Company. The franchises are for fifty and ninety-nine years. It is estimated that $4,000,000 will be required to put the project through. Mr. Rawdon says the forming of the new company will be taken in hand by Philadelphia capitalists, to whom he will turn over the franchises.

AN OHIO FARMER MURDERED.

Two Shots Fired Through a Window Kill Him Instantly.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 5.—This morning information reached Wheeling of a dastardly crime at Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson County, Ohio, about fifteen miles from this city.

James W. Gosnell, a well-to-do farmer, was reading a newspaper about 9 o'clock last night, when two revolver shots rang out, both taking effect in the man's back and killing him instantly. They were fired from outside in the darkness through a window.

The country side is being searched for the murderers to-day, but so far without success. There is no clue.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PLANS.

Steps Being Taken to Observe the Centenary of His Death.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The George Washington Memorial Association is endeavoring to procure a general observance of Dec. 14 proximo, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death.

Exercises will be held in many of the States, under the supervision of the State chairmen of the association, but it is deemed eminently fitting that a commemoration of especial solemnity and importance should take place at the National capital, and the chief officers of the association are now actively at work, by means of correspondence and personal interviews with many public men, in shaping arrangements to that end.

Prayers for the Wounded Asked.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 5.—At mass in St. Mary's Cathedral this morning, Archbishop O'Brien asked for the fervent prayers of his congregation for the wounded, suffering, and dying soldiers in South Africa, and for the friends and relations who are suffering from the loss of dear ones. One of the misfortunes of war, said the Archbishop, is that those who are responsible for it do not go to the front.

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ARTISTICALLY and MUSICALLY PERFECT.

World-renowned for
Purity and Power of Tone,
Durability and
Tone-Sustaining Quality.

Catalogue Mailed to Any Address.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West.
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

MAZET-STEWART CAMPAIGN

Mr. Fromme Has Names of Alleged Republican Colonizers.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Only the Democrats Give Figures on Their Canvass—Edward T. Devine Praises Mazet.

Register Isaac Fromme, who has been conducting the campaign of Perez M. Stewart for the Assembly, yesterday made good his threat to give out the names of men who, he charged, had been directing the colonization of voters in the Nineteenth District in the interest of the Republican ticket. The list was not a long one, but it contained the names of men who, Mr. Fromme declared, had been exceedingly active. No effort would be made, Mr. Fromme said, to prosecute these men prior to election day, but each would have a copy of the law placed in his hand, and if he then persisted in voting would be arrested.

One of Mr. Fromme's lieutenants who made a canvass of the Twenty-third Election District, which extends from Seventy-second Street to Seventy-fourth Street and from Columbus Avenue to Broadway, reported to Mr. Fromme yesterday that there were in that district alone eighty-six men who had moved into the district in the last sixty days. This election district last year gave Mr. Mazet a majority of over 200.

"When Superintendent of Elections McCullagh refers to these thirty and sixty day voters as colonizers he is making a statement that will hurt his friend, Mr. Mazet," Mr. Fromme said, in speaking of the Twenty-third Election District. "Our investigation in this case proved that most of these men moved into the district on or about Oct. 1, the date from which leases in this part of the city are usually made. There is no doubt that they came here in good faith, and it is manifestly unfair that they should be classed as colonizers simply because they have been in the district the minimum time required by law. I understand that Mr. McCullagh has warrants for a number of them. If he makes any arrests among these persons, he will only be adding to the majority which we are going to give Mr. Stewart."

Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, the Tammany leader of the Nineteenth District, was about the Tammany and Citizens' Union headquarters yesterday afternoon and evening. During the day he received reports from the election district Captains, who completed their canvasses on Saturday night. The result of these canvasses, Mr. Sexton said, indicated a plurality of 1,148 for Mr. Stewart, allowing to Mr. Mazet all districts which were doubtful and a few which probably would be carried by Mr. Stewart.

The headquarters of the Republican district organization were deserted yesterday. Charles T. Bruder, who has been running Mr. Mazet's campaign, was the only man about the place, and he explained the deserted appearance of the rooms by saying: "All the work is over. All we are waiting for is the majority, which we are sure to get." Mr. Bruder had no figures to give out in support of his statement.

Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, who, with a number of other members of the Citizens' Union, has organized a movement in favor of Mr. Mazet's candidacy, said last night that reports which had come to him and his colleagues indicated the election of Mr. Mazet. Mr. Devine said, in explaining the attitude of himself and other independents who are favor of Mr. Mazet:

"We are supporting Mr. Mazet for re-election because he has already made a good record in the Legislature. The testimony to this effect comes from Gov. Roosevelt, from President Seth Low, from Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, who, as Chairman of the council of the City Club, examined all bills affecting the city; from the general officers of the Citizens' Union as organized in the Low campaign, four out of five of whom are in favor of Mr. Mazet's re-election, while the only one who lives in this district is working actively in his behalf; from the present Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union, and from many persons who, like myself, had an opportunity to observe at first hand something of the attitude of members of the Legislature on bills relating to the city.

"Mr. Mazet's services on the Amsterdam Avenue bill were just as important, although not so conspicuous, as those of Mr. Fallows. No one did more than he in behalf of the White Civil Service bill. Prof. Butler says that his attitude on the Ahearn Teachers' bill was such as to commend him to the support of all good citizens. Not one of the former members of the Legislature who has now been nominated or indorsed by the Citizens' Union has on the whole a better record, and I know of none who has accomplished so much for good government in New York City, or who has stood more uniformly for good measures in the State.

"If he is now re-elected, Mr. Mazet will have an opportunity to bring about the modifications in the charter which an experience of two years has shown are needed. The simplification of the Municipal Assembly, the repeal of the Buddensiek building code, the grant of power to the Mayor to remove Commissioners throughout his entire term, the amendment of the provisions relating to the Water and Dock Departments, and the prevention of judicial assessments, are among the measures to which Mr. Mazet has committed himself. He has reached these conclusions, not as a theoretical and impractical reformer, but as a result of the investigation over which he has presided. The discovery of what changes, if any, are needed in the city government was the chief object of the investigation. It has been pursued by the counsel and the committee with persistence and success. Both abuses and mistakes have been uncovered, and if we have any practical common sense and any desire to improve the situation we should surely follow up the committee's success in these respects by sending its Chairman to Albany to present his report, and to do what he can to obtain remedial legislation.

"Some independent voters have seemed to think that Stewart should be elected because he was, as they say, 'counted out' in 1897. In other words, because a Tammany candidate was wrongfully seated in 1897, therefore we should elect a Tammany candidate in 1899. As a matter of fact, there is no reason to think that there was any fraud or any connivance at fraud in that count, and at any rate there is nothing in the argument that Stewart, as a Tammany candidate, should be elected because, forsooth, as an anti-Tammany candidate he was so unfortunate as to be crowded out temporarily by his Tammany opponent."

Many Illegal Registration Cases.

One hundred and twenty-six cases of alleged illegal registration are awaiting action in the West Side Police Court, and Magistrate Pool will set all other business aside this afternoon and devote the entire session of court to hearing them. All the arrests were made by officers of Superintendent McCullagh's staff. A majority of the cases come from the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Two Men Jump from a Moving Train.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Lewis Yerkin of Detroit, Mich., and Thomas Lewis of New York City, jumped from a Delaware and Hudson Railway train while it was in motion here last night, and were severely injured.

BUSY DAY AT THE POST OFFICE.

Heavy Outgoing Mails and Political Circulars to Handle.

All the employes in the distributing department of the General Post Office were called out yesterday to relieve an unusual congestion in both the local and outgoing mails, the men who receive Sunday as a holiday being compelled to forego their usual day of rest. The first Sunday of the month is always a busy day at the Post Office. Nothing like the volume of mail handled yesterday has been received for many months.

The outgoing mail kept the entire force of that department busy, and the local mail was swelled so enormously by political circulars and pamphlets that for a time even the augmented force of clerks seemed inadequate to handle it. The unusual rush in both outgoing and local mails was a coincidence, as little if any political literature was sent outside the city.

LOOKS FOR O'BRIEN'S ELECTION.

Federated Union's President Thinks Many Will Scratch Grell's Name.

Laboring men are divided in their opinions as to the chances of William J. O'Brien to be elected Sheriff. The Tammany men predict his defeat, and say that Republican moneyed men will scratch him on account of his record as a fighter against contractors and capitalists in general, while leaders of the Independent Labor Party predict a brilliant victory for him. Should the predictions of the latter prove to be true and some 40,000 workingmen in the building trades alone vote for him, Mr. Grell, his Tammany opponent, will be snowed under.

Richard Pattison, President of the Central Federated Union, and of the Board of Walking Delegates, and also Walking Delegates of the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers' Union, said yesterday, that many workingmen who formerly voted the Tammany ticket were leaving that organization. He himself, he said, had been a Tammany man, as also had been many members of his union, but this year he had reason to know that seven-eighths of the members of his union would vote for William J. O'Brien for Sheriff.

"Mr. O'Brien," he continued, "will give great strength to the Independent Labor Party ticket. The Building Trades' Council, which has always been antagonistic to the Board of Walking Delegates, of which Mr. O'Brien was President for a good many years, will give him a large vote. Nearly all its members are in his favor.

"John J. O'Connell, the Tammany candidate for re-election to the Assembly in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, is a member of the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union, and has held every office in that union. Yet when he asked his union, which is affiliated with the Building Trades' Council, to indorse his nomination this year, it refused to do so. Nearly every member of that union will vote the Independent Labor Party ticket, and that means 5,000 votes.

"I feel confident that many Tammany voters will splitthe ticket this year and will vote for O'Brien for Sheriff in the place of Mr. Grell.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY FIGHT.

Members of the Volkes Zeitung Faction May Knife the Ticket.

The fight between the two factions of the Socialist-Labor Party is being carried on with great vigor. The Vogt-De Leon faction, having received the right to use the Socialist emblem—the arm and hammer—on the Socialist column in the ballot, has nominated candidates all over the city, and has been holding mass meetings in their favor. The Volkszeitung faction, having been denied that privilege, decided not to put up any candidates, and advised its members to refrain from voting this year.

Although deprived of the privilege of using the party emblem the Volkszeitung faction has many adherents in the city, and they have been making things lively at the meetings of the rival faction by interrupting the speakers. The registration of Socialists in districts where they are strong numerically has, it is said, been as large as usual, and this has been taken as an indication that the members of the Volkszeitung faction intend knifing the Socialist candidates and vote for one of the other tickets, the Tammany one, it is said, because they will not support the Fusion ticket on account of the Independent Labor Party, to which they are quite as bitterly opposed.

Bakers' Union, No. 1, which is composed of members who support the Volkszeitung faction, held a meeting yesterday and passed a resolution requesting its members not to vote this year. Several other Socialist unions took similar action, among them Carpenters' Union, No. 309, fifteen branches of the Workingmen's Sick and Benevolent Association, and Cabinet Makers' Union, No. 513.

CHILDREN AS STUMP SPEAKERS.

Girl Makes the Hit of the Evening at a Democratic Meeting.

A children's meeting gave additional spice Saturday evening to one of the liveliest nights in politics in the history of the Thirtieth Assembly District. Three demonstrations were in progress simultaneously on the one block in Eighty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, one under Tammany auspices, another held by the Independent Labor Party, and the third that of the youngsters, who made it plain that they were enthusiastic Democrats.

The Tammany rally was held within and without the house of the Algonquin Club, 227 East Eighty-fourth Street, and was attended by 2,000 persons, who listened to speeches by Senator Ahearn, Councilman Stewart M. Brice, and others. The street in the vicinity of the clubhouse was decorated with 1,000 lanterns, and there were fireworks, a brass band, and the other usual accessories. The Independent Labor Party held its meeting down at the corner of Second Avenue, while the children assembled around a diminutive stand about midway between the other two crowds.

About 200 persons, young and old, attended the children's meeting. On the speakers' stand, which was about six feet square, were crowded ten boys and one girl. Two of the boys, with fifes and another with a drum, furnished music for the affair. The Chairman, William O'Connor, twelve years old, of 224 East Eighty-seventh Street, announced gravely in opening the meeting that he had consulted Harry Hart, the Tammany leader of the district, and assured him that the children had no intention of interfering with the demonstration at the Algonquin Club.

In order to comply with all the prevailing forms in such affairs the youngsters who arranged the meeting had expended 20 cents in decorations, which included a few small flags, and lanterns. In front of the speakers' stand, also, were displayed pictures of Samuel F. Hyman and George A. Burrell, the Tammany district nominees for Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively.

The first speech was made by a lad who was introduced as Eddie, alias "Skinny," Reilly. He devoted his remarks to the canal frauds, and denounced several former Republican officials in terms more severe than any Democratic orator of mature age ever ventured to employ. The hit of the evening, however, was made by the girl speaker, Margarita Baust, the twelve-year-old daughter of Frank Baust of 238 East Eighty-fourth Street. She is a pretty girl of dark complexion, and was becomingly dressed in red. The Raines law formed the subject of her address, and she declared among other things that it had forced her father out of business, because he was unable to pay the license fee. Her vehement onslaughts on the law were received with loud applause, and the boy speakers on the platform with her freely acknowledged that the honors of the meeting belonged to her.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:37	Sun sets	4:51
		Moon sets	7:25

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:18	Gov. Isl'd	9:34	H. Gate	11:30
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:47	Gov. Isl'd	9.50	H. Gate	11:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chaucer, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 7.		
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Beverly, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kvarven, Hamburg		
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	*10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

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Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Infants' Clothes.

There is just here a necessity for judicious discrimination. Don't stamp these goods unfavorably because the prices are so small. They should have cost us more than you are asked to pay for them.

Long Slips, made of cambric, one box plait down front, finished with cambric ruffle around neck and sleeves 18c

Long Slips, made of cambric, one box plait and tucks down front, finished with embroidery ruffle around neck and sleeves . . . 19c

Long Slips, made of nainsook, bishop style, finished with embroidery edging around neck and sleeves 29c

Long Dresses, made of cambric, trimmed with embroidery and tucks forming V yoke, hemmed skirts 34c

Long Dresses, made of nainsook, yoke of fine tucks, finished with embroidery edging around neck and sleeves, wide hem on skirt . . . 54c

Long Dresses, made of nainsook, trimmed with one row of inserting and embroidery forming V yoke . 59c

Long Dresses, made of nainsook, V-shaped, tucked yoke, finished with fine embroidery ruffle . . 64c

Long Dresses, made of nainsook, yoke trimmed with three rows of fine inserting and hemstitching, hem on skirt 69c

Long Dresses, made of nainsook, yoke trimmed with several rows of tucks and inserting, embroidery ruffle around neck and sleeves . . 99c

Long Dresses, made of nainsook, trimmed with tucks and fine embroidery inserting, yoke of lace inserting with lace-edged ruffle, hem and two cluster tucks on skirt . . $1.19

Long Dresses, made of lawn, yoke of lace and embroidery inserting, lace-edged ruffle, one row of lace inserting and lace-edged ruffle on skirt . . . $1.74

Other qualities correspondingly cheap, ranging up to . . . $11.67

Obesity.
Corpulency.

The efficiency of "APENTA"
The Best Natural Aperient Water,
in removing fat and corpulency, is proven by experience.

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United Agency Co., 5th Ave., cor. 42d St., New York,
Sole Agents of THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

Grenada, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 9.		
Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
FRIDAY, NOV. 10.		
Arkadia, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadalupe, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 11.		
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Horse Show Fashions—Reception Days

HATS, gowns, wraps—for wear at next week's Horse Show. We were afraid some of the fine Paris things would come too late—this envelope wrap from Francis barely got in. It is of black broadcloth, yoke and trimmings of Persian lamb, inner collar and edges of ermine; lined all through with luxurious white satin. Even with all its dash and style, one might think a black garment sombre; but look! This fringed scarf of red velvet is the needed color touch. No, don't tie in front—it is a decoration, not a necktie; catch it up on the left shoulder. Charming. $275.

The display of evening wraps is almost too varied and extensive—one is at a loss to choose from among so many fine things. Spent a third of the summer—the chief of stocks—arranging to give New York this breath of newness. There had been too much of wastefulness in the methods of the business—we were almost as extravagant as other stores. That is changed. Prices are sensibly less; the garments very beautiful.

The New Hats from Paris Are Elegant

—as a millinery production this fur hat, mink with no trimming except a black wing at each side, is probably the most extremely new. Caroline Rebeaux made it. But there are tens and dozens that vie with it—including many planned exclusively for evening wear.

These others are as fine—our own. If America has risen to distinctive styles in millinery, we have helped to set them. Of course, we study in Paris, but the seeing is through American eyes—and many a pair are on watch for us. Our Paris organization is kept far above the level of appropriating ideas—our staff is of people who are welcomed to the inner sanctum of every leading modiste and couturiere.

But never mind how much care we have given to it all—the exhibition is complete. Will you enjoy it?

To-morrow (Election Day) the store will be closed at 1 P. M.

Women's High-grade Shoes and Slippers Come to the main floor shoe store always with the expectation of finding the newest and most fashionable footwear. A visit now will be of more than ordinary interest. There's been special preparation for that annual important social event, the Horse Show. The selection of costume or hat or gloves must not be the only concern—the shoes are important. A couple of helpful hints:

At $5—Patent leather, with dull kidskin tops—neat, stylish, and the perfection of fine shoe-making; medium heel; lace or button.

$3.50 to $5—Slippers of patent leather, Adonis shape; fancy cut steel buckles, or set with rhinestones; full Louis XIV. heels.

First Floor, Fourth Avenue.

Enameled Bedsteads We sell very largely of these sensible, hygienic and good-looking bedsteads—iron, well enameled in white and liberally tipped off with brass.

Once in a-while we sell off the line that has served as samples in the store—lose a third or more, but keep the store bright and only fresh goods on show.

Will you have one of twenty such sample pieces? These price hints will guide you—

At $3.50, regular price $5—3½ ft. wide.
At $5, regular price $7.25—4½ ft. wide.
At $5.50, regular price $8—4 ft. wide.
At $5.50, regular price $7.75—4½ ft. wide.
At $8.50, regular price $12—4½ ft. wide.
At $9, regular price $13—4½ ft. wide.
At $13, regular price $19—4½ ft. wide.
At $14, regular price $20—4½ ft. wide.
At $16, regular price $24—4½ ft. wide.
At $18.50, regular price $26—4½ ft. wide.

One each of many of the styles.

Fourth floor.

New Notions in Burnt Leather Pyrographic effects on leather, decorative and quaint. Pipe holders, calendars, frames for photographs, — al greens, reds and browns —burnt in striking figures, trimmed with Mexican beads and stripped suede fringe. Barbarous, rich and novel. These:

Pipe Racks, with fancy patterns, merry inscriptions, Japanese masks; fringe and bands of leather. Holding 2 pipes, $2.75; holding 7 pipes, $5.50.

Calendars and Match Boxes combined; beads, fringe and Indian patterns, $1.75.

Photograph Frames; fringed and beaded; looped and tied, or simply burnt. $1.50 to $3.50.

Magazine and Book Covers; conventional patterns. $2.50 and $3.75.

Sofa Pillows, with heavy suede fringe, $5.75.

Broadway.

Bound Magazines A year of Harper's Round Table, 1898, with a wealth of story, including three important serials, well bound, 75c.

Still a few of the 1898 St. Nicholas, well bound, $1.40.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Neckwear for Horse Show Times

We've had most beautiful neck pieces made for milady's wear at the Horse Show. First showing of them this morning.

Bows and stocks, of course, but they are the simpler things—some are almost like bodices. There is liberal use of the finer fringes, and, of course, laces and silks.

Here is one piece at $58—we paid $19 a yard for the lace, and it is used with a liberal hand. But one must see it all to appreciate the beauty of it.

Feather Boas—what's new in them? The coloring—here are all the pastel tints. The boas are $22.50.

Broadway.

These Dress Goods Are Cheap

Always think of this as a double-team store—regular goods, the standard and finest; and bargain goods, wonderfully cheap. Not a hodge-podge. When you choose the important gown stuffs you want elbow room and not too much to distract you. When you buy the other necessary fabrics you can get along faster. So we separate the things—hence this new—

Fifth Floor Bargain Store

These goods there to-day—

Five thousand yards of *Striped and Checked Suiting*, 38 inches wide, made to give the effect of the expensive English stuffs. These are half wool, new, and made to be 50c. They are 31c a yard.

Eight hundred *Remnants* of *Black Fabrics at half and two-thirds* the full worth—camel's hair, cheviots, serge, crepons, poplins, cashmeres, silk-warp Henriettas—all the finer sorts in waist and skirt lengths at least.

These other *Black Goods* by the yard—
36 in. all-wool cheviot, 37½c, instead of 50c.
41 in. all-wool French granite, 50c, instead of 75c.
50 in. all-wool figured granite, 50c, instead of 85c.

Drap d'Ete, 80c, 90c, $1 and $1.25—values up to $2. All 43 in. wide.

And some dress lengths of black goods at an average half price.

These other things are in the Fifth Floor Store, as well—

Silk and Velvet Remnants

About four hundred pieces in all—beautiful silks in attractive patterns and elegant velvets. One to eight yards in each piece. Conveniently displayed for quick selection. The prices are a full quarter less than regular. 400 remnants will not last long.

Silk Waists

All of these would be excellent values at $6. You may choose at $4.75. They are of crisp, attractive taffetas, in violet, bluet, pale blue, old rose, red, tan and black; front, back and tops of sleeves prettily corded; stitched flare cuffs and high detachable collar; $4.75 each.

Various Fancy Linens

Original and present prices are given below, many having already suffered a cut. This last reduction will surely close all the goods out, and quickly, too.

There are hemstitched doylies at 25c that sold first at 50c; and side-board scarfs at the same price that were 40c. At 45c—Fringed damask tray covers that have been 65c. At 50c—Hemstitched and open-work doylies that have been $1. At 75c—Damask tea cloths and linen squares that have been $1, and scarfs that were good value at $1.10. At 95c—Scarfs that sold at $1.25 and $1.35. Initial huckaback towels, imported to sell at $3, for $2.50 a dozen.

Notions

Little things of every-day use, which, quality considered, are priced very low. There's absolutely no trash among these:

English Pins, assorted sizes in a paper, 5c; Safety Pins, black or white, 2c doz.; Mourning Pins, 2c box; Needle Books, 3c; Corset Clasps, 1-in. back, 3c; Fruit Ornaments, 4c each; Porpoise Shoe Laces, 3c pair; Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c; Taffeta Ribbon, 8c piece; Cotton Tape, 24-yd. roll, 7c; Light weight and rubber lined Dress Shields, 8c and 9c pair.

Men's Fancy Shirts

We own several thousand fancy percale and madras shirts, made by a firm whose lowest priced product sells regularly at $1.50 each. None in this purchase that would not be a fair value at that price, while many are regularly worth $2. You may choose from this large stock of all perfectly made shirts, in numerous good patterns, at 75c each. All have cuffs,—some attached. New touches, too, that add to the wearer's comfort.

Women's Stockings

Three kinds, seasonable weights; and excellent values, all of them: 3 pairs for 50c—Fast black cotton stockings, medium weight, fine gauge and elastic, 8 to 9½; value 25c pair. 25c—Of fine gauge fast black cotton, lavender split feet; should be 38c. 35c or 3 pairs for $1—Of medium weight fast black cashmere stockings with merino heels and toes, elastic tops; good value at 50c a pair.

All of Sterling Silver

Manicure and embroidery scissors, 40c each; nail polishers, 50c each; folding hook and file for pocket, 25c; desk set, seal, paper cutter and eraser, 40c set; manicure set, 3 pieces on card, hook, file and cuticle knife, 40c set; match boxes, 50c each; cut silver bangle bracelets with cut silver heart pendant, 50c complete. The values of all these articles are a quarter to a third more than the prices quoted.

Postal Albums, Paper Weights, Memorandum Books

Bought quantities of each of these very cheaply. The prices quoted are from 25 to 50 per cent. below value. There are postal card albums, the latest fad, at 25c to $6; memorandum books at 5c to 75c; and paper weights, novelties, at 10c each.

White Lawn Aprons

Numerous pretty styles at 15c each—though at double the price they'd be good values.

Blankets French blankets are luxurious—they are apt to be in blocks of delicate color with white, like a giant checkerboard; the wool is the finest—lamb's wool or the selected fleece from high-blood sheep. The blankets are finished separately and silk bound. We give you the luxury—if you want it. Thought at first we'd charge a fair profit, but we can determine your tastes more quickly by offering this first shipment at a loss—hence,

$10 apiece, instead of $15

Other fine blanket values—

60x80 in. Blankets, 4 lbs., $4 a pair. Wool filling.
78x84 in., 6 lbs., same sort, $5 a pair.
77x82 in. Blankets, 7 lbs., $6 a pair.
78x86 in. Mission Mills Blankets, 8 lbs., at $10.50 a pair.
Cotton Comfortables, $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.50.
Down Quilts, our make, $3.75 to the tip top of elegance.

Third floor.

An Indian Room There is a large demand for the art of Sunrise Lands in interior decoration. And small wonder—Oriental rugs are matchless in their way! Moorish and Turkish textiles are charming in their effectiveness.

And now, in larger fashion than ever, we bring the rare and strange fabrics of India for your enjoyment and use. A special little alcove holding these things is opened to-day on the third floor.

India is very rich in color. The study of the differences between its products and those of Turkey, Japan and China is most interesting.

We shall be more and more interested in India's goods as investigations continue. It is a new old land from which to draw decorative art.

Third floor.

Men's Clothing to order There is a dead-line in custom tailoring—go too low in price and you cannot equal ready-made clothes in looks or service, but we can make a safe and sightly business suit at $20. It's better to go to the $25 group—and the $30 clothes are well and thoroughly worth their price.

May we talk it over with you?

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Petticoats Pretty taffeta silk petticoats—black and the best colorings—

$7.50—quite worth $9
$5.00—quite worth $6.50

—those at $7.50 have accordion-plaited ruffle; the others have umbrella ruffle.

Main aisle, Broadway.

The Toy Store Were you among Saturday's visitors to the new Christmas Toy Store? You're better and happier for it if you were—you have a pleasure in prospect if the visit is still to be made.

Think of two months of the brightest, jolliest Christmas that ever came to New York.

Basement.

Wanamaker Century Club. Advertising on Page 5.

Dinner Sets Are Unusually Cheap

While gathering the regular lots of china we find many special lots—meritorious and really cheap. These and our own stock adjustments account for to-day's offerings—

$5—English porcelain; 100 pieces; 2 decorations; were good value at $6.

$6.75—American porcelain; 100 pieces; fine border decoration; value $9.50.

$9—American porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 floral decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large meat dishes; were $14 on Saturday.

$8—American porcelain; 100 pieces; 2 border patterns; soup tureen and 3 large meat dishes; value $12.

$12—American porcelain; 113 pieces; 2 filled-in floral decorations; all pieces gilt; a new shape; value $20.

$25—French china; 100 pieces; 3 border decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large meat dishes; value $35.

$18—French china; 100 pieces; floral decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large meat platters; were $27.50.

$27.50—French china; 113 pieces; 2 fine floral decorations; all handles heavily gilt; were $40 on Saturday.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE REOPENING of the Wanamaker Ridpath History Club is an event so exceptional as to demand a special explanation. The phenomenal success of the Wanamaker Book Clubs during the last four seasons has been due to the great price-saving which our methods have secured.

For the sake of the wide publicity secured through us, the publishers have made price-concessions and have sacrificed most of the profit on the books sold through us, with the expectation of securing thereby a greatly increased regular sale at regular prices.

For this reason our sale has always been limited to a single edition, and we have had to stand out of the way of the publishers' regular price when our edition was exhausted.

Two years ago we formed the Ridpath History Club. Since its close we have had to disappoint all inquirers for this History. Besides the many who asked in person, we have had 1,532 written requests for another History Club. Not a single one of them have we been able to supply at the club price. Having secured the desired publicity, the publishers insisted on maintaining their regular price.

A happy circumstance has just placed it in our power to secure a small additional number of Ridpaths at the club price.

Dr. Ridpath has recently added a new volume to the history, reuniting the story of the last ten years and adding an account of the stirring events during the last few years. The publishers wished us to offer this added volume to our former History Club members. We would agree only on condition that we should have a limited number of the complete work for new club members. For the sake of the new volume the publishers consented, and we are able to reopen the Wanamaker History Club.

We particularly advise our friends, who delayed too long before, to act promptly now. We have never been able to reopen any of our other clubs, and this very special opportunity will not outlive our limited number of sets.

The History is in nine massive volumes, about 7,000 pages and 4,000 illustrations; the Club fee is only one dollar; the payments $2 per month for 17 months after delivery of complete set in substantial half-Russia leather binding.

Full particulars and specimen pages, showing paper, type and illustrations, sent free on request.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Broadway, 9th and 10th Streets.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

INDORSES FUSION TICKET

Central Federated Union Practically Comes Out for It.

TURN DOWN FOR MR. THIMME

Delegate's Attempt to Have Workingmen Instructed to Vote Against Fusionists Fails.

The Central Federated Union practically came out yesterday as a supporter of the Fusion ticket, although it was not supposed to support either of the old parties. It had organized the Independent Labor Party and started it afloat with directions to nominate genuine, independent labor men, and not to affiliate with either of the existing dominant parties.

The new Labor Party started out with perfect obedience to those instructions. It invited the two factions of the Socialist-Labor Party to co-operate with it in "emancipating the down-trodden workingmen from the thraldom of the old political parties," but its advancees were rejected by both factions. It then proceeded to invite all laboring men to flock to its standard, and promised to put into the field representatives of labor. It did, in fact, put up a ticket of labor men with the exception of the candidates for the bench, who under the law must be lawyers. Two of these were men who had shown great friendship for organized labor, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton and John S. Crosby. Ten days later, however, the ticket nominated by the convention of the Independent Labor Party was changed by a special committee that had been appointed to fill vacancies, and another ticket practically—the Fusion one—was substituted.

The delegates of the Independent Labor Party who had formerly been Tammany men protested against what they called the deal with the Republicans, but to no purpose. Their protests were disregarded, and then they did what they could to break up the Independent Labor Party. Their efforts in this direction before the Central Federated Union were unavailing. In this body there was a majority of delegates of Republican and Fusion predilections, and they were defeated in every attempt that they made.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday the Fusion men gave evidences of their triumph. They decorated the platform with campaign pictures of William L. O'Brien, their candidate for Sheriff, and succeeded in defeating any attempt of the Tammany men to repudiate the Fusion candidates.

The last political fight of the campaign was begun by Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours, which has been vigorously opposing the candidacy of Mazet in the Nineteenth Assembly District. While the Independent Labor Party has a candidate of its own in that district he was nominated for the express purpose of helping out Mazet by attracting Tammany votes. The Druggists' League has also been fighting against Assemblymen Henry and Slater, and at the last meeting of the Central Federated Union a committee was appointed to investigate a charge that the Druggists' League was a myth and no longer existed.

That committee yesterday reported progress, and Delegate Thimme handed in a letter from the league complaining that the committee had not done anything, and asking that it complete its work before next Sunday, as the league did not propose to have the matter hang fire indefinitely. It wished to nail the report started by its opponents, and wanted the committee to attend a special meeting of the league next Wednesday evening at 4 West Thirteenth Street.

The letter further asked that the delegates of the league receive time to define its position in the attack which has been made upon it by the members of the Independent Labor Party, who declared it was a myth. Among other things that the delegates intended to show, the letter said, were that Henry White, a friend of Gov. Roosevelt, had initiated the attack upon the league; that the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York had indorsed the judgment of the league; that the attacks upon the league had been made because its delegates had been the first to express the opinion that the Independent Labor Party was not an independent party at all, and because the Druggists' League was the first labor organization that had refused to send delegates to the convention of the Independent Labor Party.

The letter continued: "If our delegates will be given the necessary time at your meeting to detail these statements the Independent Labor Party will stand revealed as an annex of the Republican Party of this county. Though the Independent Labor Party, as such, is not represented in the Central Federated Union, it is responsible for the formation of the Independent Labor Party, and permitted prominent members of the Independent Labor Party to attack the Druggists' League and its delegates on the floor of the Central Federated Union.

"In justice to itself and in fairness to the Druggists' League, the Central Federated Union must grant this request to-day or stand identified with the Independent Labor Party and its indorsement, indirect or direct, of Mazet, Dr. Henry, and Slater."

The letter was promptly tabled, and then the Secretary read resolutions that had been sent in by Lodge 15 of the International Machinists' Union, which had adopted them on Saturday night while the mass meeting to condemn the Independent Labor Party for making a fusion with the Republicans was being held in Cooper Union. The Central Federated Union adopted them without debate. They read as follows:

Resolved, That this District Lodge condemns the action of the promoters of the meeting held in Cooper Union to-night in declaring themselves to be representatives of labor.

Resolved, That we repudiate such declaration as having no foundation in fact, and disclaim as far as this organization is concerned, any connection with this meeting, and that we instruct the secretary to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Central Federated Union with the request that they be indorsed.

Then Delegate Thimme moved that the Central Federated Union call upon all workingmen and citizens not to vote for Assemblymen Mazet, Henry, and Slater.

A score of delegates began to hiss and groan. Delegate Eugene A. Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians rose to speak in support of the motion, and said that it ought to be considered, but more interruptions followed. A delegate moved to table the motion, the Chairman immediately put it to a vote, and declared Thimme's motion tabled.

W. W. FOSTER'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his very interesting analysis of the political nominations, printed in a recent issue of THE TIMES, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler dwells with proper emphasis upon the importance of the office of Judge of the Court of General Sessions. While he indicates a preference for Judge James A. Blanchard, he says not a single word in disapproval of the Democratic nominee, Mr. Warren W. Foster. The only expressed ground for his preference is the fact that (to use his own language) "Mr. Foster has failed to receive the approval of the Bar Association."

By many lawyers and laymen, as well, this misfortune of Mr. Foster, if it be admitted as such, cannot be regarded as a sound reason for refusing him their votes.

Mr. Foster is not now, and never has been, a member of the Bar Association. During the seventeen years that he has been engaged in building up his practice—and a tolerably substantial practice it is, as his friends are aware—he has never discovered that one of the essentials to success is membership in that honorable body. If I am correctly informed, something like 6,500 other lawyers in this city have placed a similar value upon such membership. In a word, of the 8,000 members of the legal profession hereabout only about 1,500, or one-fifth of the entire number, (hardly a respectable minority,) constitute the Bar Association.

This association has not given its approval of Mr. Foster's candidacy, Mr. Wheeler says, and hence Mr. Foster is presented to the community as a lawyer less to be preferred as a Judge than Judge Blanchard, who has sat upon the bench exactly ten months. Now, did the Bar Association, or didn't it, fail to approve Mr. Foster?

I take the facts as printed in THE TIMES's report of the meeting of the Bar Association in October. The Committee of Seven having presented its report, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, a life-long Republican, moved: "In the interest of fair play, and because the committee had brought forward nothing adverse to Mr. Foster" to include in the report "a favorable mention of Warren W. Foster, who has been more prominent in the last two months than any other one man in the city, through his connection with the Dewey celebration," the success of which he "ascribed largely to Mr. Foster's efforts."

Gen. Tremain added, according to your report: "I am a friend of Judge Blanchard and shall vote for him. The committee, it seems to me, has done the best it could to secure Mr. Foster's election."

Gen. Tremain's motion to amend the report was lost by a vote of about 48 to 16. Then came the motion for the adoption of the committee's report. The half-heartedness of those present must be apparent from the fact that the viva voce vote left the disposition of the subject in doubt and Chairman Hamilton Odell was obliged to call for a rising vote. Then it was found, according to THE TIMES chronicler, that "while many refused to vote at all, those in favor of the adoption of the report outnumbered their opponents by more than two to one."

Now, then, of the Bar Association membership of 1,500, at least 64 were present at this meeting. Forty-eight of the 1,500 voted down the proposition to make favorable mention of Mr. Foster. Then, when the proposition to adopt the unamended report was made, the number of Mr. Foster's opponents had simmered down to that point where they outnumbered Mr. Foster's friends by "more than two to one." Allowing that the sixteen Foster men all voted on this motion, then to have been outnumbered by more than two to one, there must have been at least 33 votes cast against them. Let's be generous and admit that there were 40. So, then 40 of the 1,500 failed to record their approval of Mr. Foster's candidacy. And these 40 lawyers of Forty-third Street are the Bar Association!

Then the question: "Did the Bar Association, or didn't it, approve?" Not that it is really a matter of consequence whether it did or didn't, any more than it is of prime import to know "who struck Billy Patterson," or "Where was Moses when the light went out?"

As against the views of this forty, let me pit those of Gen. Daniel Butterfield in his letter to Mr. Foster dated Oct. 27, just made public, in which he says:

"My Dear Mr. Foster: Ere this, but for my long illness, I should have written you expressing my appreciation of your splendid and efficient service as Secretary of the Dewey Reception Committee. In doing so now, which I do with my thanks personally and as Chairman of the Executive Committee, I must not forget also your fine service, so useful in same capacity, with the committee to receive the Raleigh under Capt. Coghlan. Our New Yorkers and the public at large owe you a debt of gratitude and thanks, and I hope your fellow-citizens will remember you as they should. I shall never fail to do so myself."

Of course, Gen. Butterfield is only a layman and yet one cannot help thinking that perhaps a layman's instincts of what constitutes a capable citizen may be quite as correct as those of a limited number of the members of the Bar Association.

Mr. Foster has impressed other laymen quite as favorably as he has Gen. Butterfield during the many years that he has been practicing in this city. It is known that he is a careful and painstaking lawyer; that he has the education popularly supposed to fit one for judicial position, having graduated with distinction from the Columbia Law School and Dartmouth College; that his character is above reproach.

It is true that he is a Democrat, and if Democrats do not make pretty good Judges in this city the Bar Association, as a whole, has failed to take notice of that fact. He will, I predict, be the next Judge of the Court of General Sessions by a majority of about 50,000, which ought to be a suggestive reminder to the Bar Association that if it goes into politics at all it ought to be with its full membership of 1,500.

And I might in closing propound one more query, to wit, if the disapproval of forty members of the Bar Association results in a majority of 50,000, what majority might follow a disapproval of seventy-five to one hundred members?—that being about the usual number, as I understand it, who indicate their interest in the proceedings of the association by attendance at these annual political gatherings.

It would be superfluous to suggest that the Bar Association take a leaf from the history of that other ancient and honorable body, the Chamber of Commerce, and either go into politics with a whoop or stay out of it altogether. The latter is the course which I fancy would be more favorably regarded by the community at large.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, Nov. 5, 1899.

STROLLERS' CLUB TO ENTERTAIN.

Second Annual Ladies' Day on Friday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The second annual Ladies' Day of the Strollers' Club will be observed Friday afternoon with a reception in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The membership of the club, which was modeled after the famous Tavern and St. Botolph Clubs of Boston, is made up largely of clubmen who are amateur patrons of the stage. A number of society women have been invited to act as chaperons at Friday's reception, and many well-known actresses will serve the refreshments.

Among the chaperons will be Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, and Mrs. Stanford White.

The actresses who will pour tea are Miss Julia Arthur, Miss Marie Burroughs, Mrs. Bloodgood, Miss Blanche Bates, Miss Ida Conquest, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Miss Maxine Elliott, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Grace George, Miss Isabel Irving, Miss May Irwin, Miss Ada Lewis, Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Le Moyne, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Miss Annie Russell, Mme. Marcelle Sembrich, Miss Ellen Terry, and Miss Elsie De Wolfe.

Among the Strollers who will act on the Reception Committee are W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Payne Whitney, Belmont Tiffany, James W. Gerard Jr., Adolph Muller-Ury, Winston Churchill, W. Bourke Cockran, Robert C. Cornell, Edward Fales Coward, Chauncey M. Depew, Reginald De Koven, Charles Dana Gibson, James K. Hackett, Tracy Hyde Harris, T. A. Havemeyer, Clarence H. Mackay, Frank L. Polk, Moses Taylor, Nikola Tesla, Preble Tucker, James J. Van Alen, Creighton Webb, and Stanford White.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"Tarrytown."—Five Vice Presidents of the United States have died while in office. They were George Clinton, died April 20, 1812; Elbridge Gerry, died Nov. 23, 1814; William Rufus King, died April 18, 1853; Henry Wilson, died Nov. 22, 1875, and Thomas A. Hendricks, died Nov. 25, 1885.

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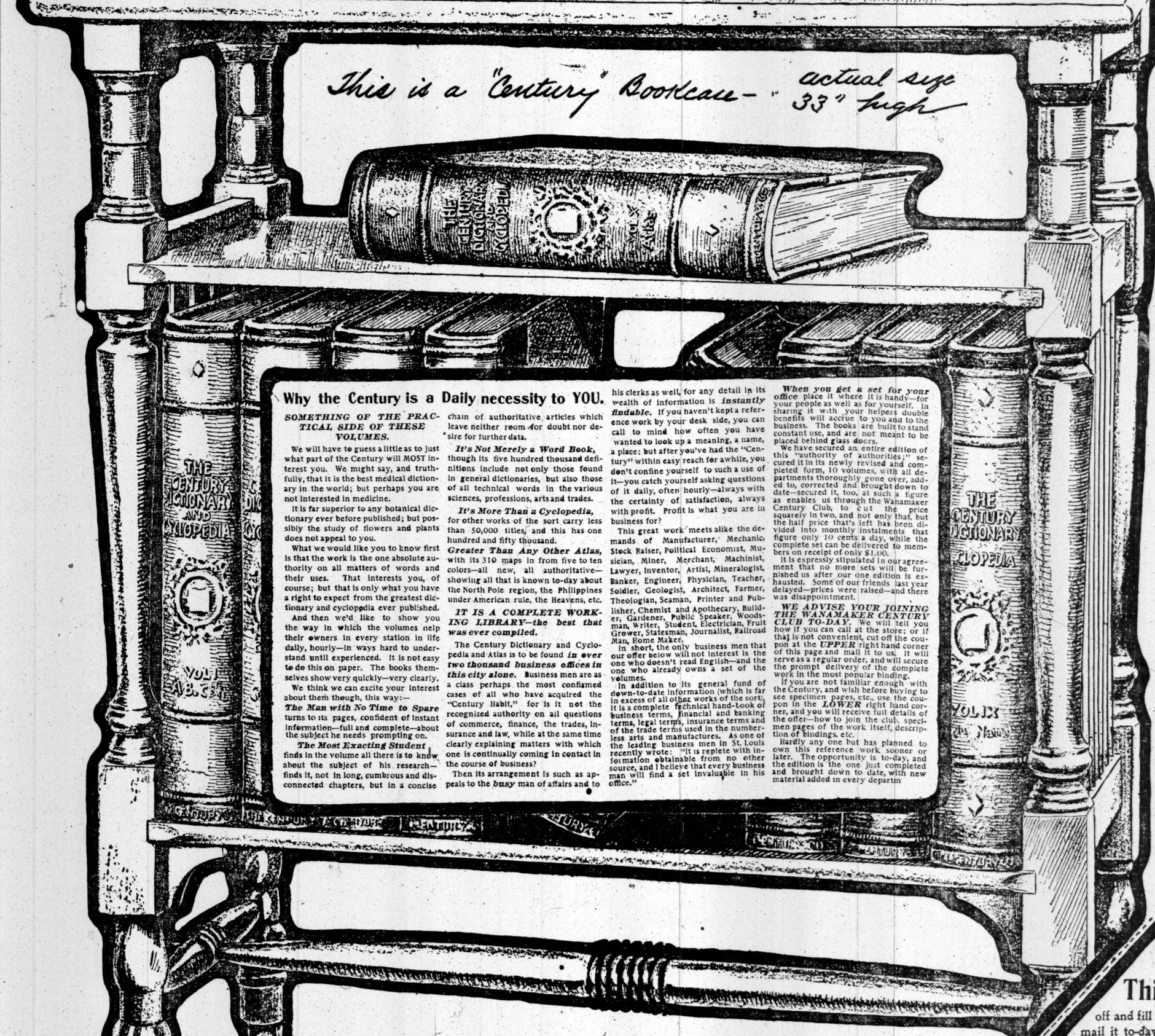

Why the Century is a Daily necessity to YOU.

SOMETHING OF THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF THESE VOLUMES.

We will have to guess a little as to just what part of the Century will MOST interest you. We might say, and truthfully, that it is the best medical dictionary in the world; but perhaps you are not interested in medicine.

It is far superior to any botanical dictionary ever before published; but possibly the study of flowers and plants does not appeal to you.

What we would like you to know first is that the work is the one absolute authority on all matters of words and their uses. That interests you, of course; but that is only what you have a right to expect from the greatest dictionary and cyclopedia ever published.

And then we'd like to show you the way in which the volumes help their owners in every station in life daily, hourly—in ways hard to understand until experienced. It is not easy to do this on paper. The books themselves show very quickly—very clearly.

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TAMMANY AND THE JUDGES.

We have already given to Tammany deserved credit for the nomination of Justice BARRETT and for the character and reputation of its nominee for the second seat on the Supreme Court bench, Judge O'GORMAN. It remains true, however, that in voting for ex-Justice DALY, the fusion candidate for the Supreme Court, our citizens will do more to elevate the standard of the judiciary and to repress a wholly unworthy and dangerous method of party treatment of Judges than by voting for his opponent.

There is no room for doubt as to the ideas of Tammany on this subject. They have been frankly and fully stated by the leader of Tammany before the Mazet committee. On the 14th of April, when he was being examined as to the action expected of Democratic Judges with reference to the auction room in which he is interested, the following testimony was given:

Q.—You have already said it was their (the Democratic Judges') duty, as organization men, to throw the patronage for as far as they could in favor of members of the organization. Do you remember that? A.—That is what I would do.

Q.—And you believe that is what the people meant when they elected Tammany Hall? A.—Yes.

Q.—You think the Judge should appoint your firm? A.—If he is a Democrat he ought to do it.

Q.—So that, participating in the selection of Judges before election, you also participate in the emoluments that come from them in judicial sales? A.—Yes.

Q.—It goes into your pocket? A.—Yes, we expect he will be friendly to us.

Q.—And you get some of the patronage? A.—We hope so.

Q.—Then you are working for your own pocket? A.—All the time.

We are aware that the Judges themselves would repudiate any such rule of conduct, and that probably very few of them would accede to it in practice. At the same time it cannot be denied that it is the rule proclaimed by the man who controls the nominations of the party, and that his power to enforce it when he should choose to do so is a power to which the Judges should not be subjected. We are also aware that there is very little chance that Judge DALY can be elected, though the Independent Labor vote for the fusion ticket is an unknown quantity as to which experienced observers differ widely. But at least a vote for Judge DALY is not thrown away. It may elect him, and in any case it will be a vote for a sound principle and against a most pernicious one.

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON TRUSTS.

It is with no uncertain voice that President HADLEY of Yale speaks in the November number of Scribner's on the "Formation and Control of Trusts." And there is no one at present that could speak with more authority. Of all the American writers on subjects of an economic character, there is none who has a cooler judgment or wider information or a greater power of clear and comprehensive generalization. He combines actual experience in dealing with corporations with close direct observation and careful study.

Two points at the start President HADLEY urges on the attention of his readers. One is that, enormous as are the figures of the issues of trust securities in the last year, much the larger part of them represent not the investment of new capital, but the conversion of old capital. This fact lessens the importance of the portentous volume of these securities, but, of course, it does not by any means destroy it. The other point is that the increase of these securities is largely due to the opportunity afforded for manipulation by inside rings. There is a legitimate increase caused by increased earning power and by the possibility of corresponding economies, but the securities really based on this solid ground may fairly be assumed to remain for the most part in the hands of the owners and managers of the consolidated concerns, or in those of investors. Outside of these exist the securities that are either created for speculation, or, having been created, are devoted to speculation. These may be called in some degree a danger to the public. They are a danger in the sense that they give rise to an expansion that is bound to be followed by reaction in which many interests will be involved. But that is one of the risks to which all business is always exposed, and of which the prudent take constant account. The real danger lies deeper, as President HADLEY points out.

A successful consolidation, which lessens cost of doing business and increases the net earning power, necessarily for the time being reduces competition and gives its managers the power to advance prices. That is not to the permanent interest of the shareholders, but it may be very greatly to the interest of those in immediate control, and especially it may give them a most dangerous opportunity to work the stock market. Both the real owners of the property and the consumers may suffer very seriously therefrom. The problem, then, is how to secure greater responsibility on the part of Directors and managers. It is not easy of solution, and is in fact a matter of the education of public sentiment rather than one for specific legal action. President HADLEY suggests "greater strictness with regard to the formation of new companies, increased publicity of accounts, and clear recognition, legal and moral, of the responsibility of Directors who have made false reports to the stockholders." These are logical suggestions, but it is plain that neither will the legislation required be secured, nor, if secured, will it be effectively enforced, unless there is an active force of public sentiment demanding it, and this is not likely to be created except by costly experience. One other suggestion is made, which is in the line of recent changes in public opinion. It is that the barriers to competition created by import duties shall be removed, and that duties in the case of business that has undergone considerable consolidation shall be reduced to a revenue basis. Of the justice and expediency of this policy there can be no question.

We have alluded only to a few points raised by the most interesting and valuable article of President HADLEY, which ought to be read carefully by all who wish to form a fairly safe opinion as to the question he discusses. One general impression it produces, that trusts cannot be repressed by legislation so far as they are the fruit of the evolution of natural industrial and commercial forces, but that they can be regulated in some degree to prevent the abuse of the great powers that they confer. Our own opinion is that this regulation may best be in the direction of systematic publicity. That more than anything else will tend to check illegitimate use of power, while the errors that are inevitable will be corrected by the stern hand of experience.

JONES BEFORE THE OHIO VOTERS.

Mayor SAMUEL M. JONES of Toledo informs our neighbor The World that his State Committee estimates the vote in Ohio to-morrow in this way: JONES, nonpartisan, 335,000; NASH, Republican, 300,000; MCLEAN, Democrat, 265,000.

If the count yields those figures, or anything like them, JONES will be Governor, and every politician in the country will be dumfounded. Mayor JONES's fad is the Golden Rule. He wants to apply it in daily life so that everybody shall be happy. Fad candidates sometimes poll a large city vote—witness HENRY GEORGE's surprising race for the Mayoralty in this city; but they do not often make way with a whole State. Everybody except Mayor JONES and his State Committee would be amazed if he should come out top of the poll.

His platform of principles, which his volubility must have made familiar to a great part of the voters of Ohio, is not one which would interest intelligent men of practical minds, and it altogether omits from its system of beneficence one very large and important class—the farmers. If the Ohio farmers understand JONES at all they are surely laughing at him for expecting them to vote for a candidate who apparently has never taken any thought about people who live outside of the cities. If they do not understand his platform they will not attend to him at all, but will vote in the old-fashioned way, as Democrats or Republicans.

Here is Mayor JONES's latest statement of the principles by which he expects to make Ohio a terrestrial paradise if he is elected Governor:

> Equality of opportunity, self-government through the abolition of political parties by direct nomination of candidates, and direct legislation by the people; public ownership of all public utilities; union wages and conditions better for skilled labor, and a living wage for unskilled labor; abolition of the contract system in prison, State, county, and municipal work, and immediate measures for the relief of the unemployed.

This is a plan for an abrupt and radical reorganization of society. Men who have studied such things most deeply have usually agreed that great social transformations of this nature can be accomplished only by age-long, natural evolutions. The primary condition requisite is a great change in the nature of individual man. The mass is reached through its units. The mean, hard, and cruel men must all become generous and sweet. The shirks and drones and the lazy fellows must become industrious producers. The thriftless and improvident must become possessed of a saving prudence. If these changes are not wrought, "equality of opportunity" will not save society, for the inequalities of character and capacity will speedily restore the heartrending contrasts of riches and poverty, of good fortune and hard luck, of happiness and misery, just as we see them in the wretched and ante-Jones condition of the world to-day.

It is unnecessary to discuss such a bundle of whimsicalities in detail. The direct nomination of candidates and direct legislation by the people, for example, are things which nobody wants to wrangle over with JONES. We may be permitted to point out, however, that the cunning demagogue and the ignorant voter must be altogether eliminated before that part of the plan can be made to work well. We have had an impression that the wages of skilled labor are generally union wages already, and also that they are high wages. If Mayor JONES proposes to make them higher he will of course be able to tell where the money is coming from to pay the increase. The abolition of the contract system in public works follows logically after municipal ownership. The city must go into trade, and do its own work of every kind, we suppose, in order to give equal opportunity and relief to the unemployed. Enlightened sociologists will here recognize the need of a thoroughly reorganized body of taxpayers, with very beautiful souls—otherwise they would get together and begin to bawl for lower taxes and less JONES.

The really interesting thing about JONES is what he thinks of himself. This world has been blundering along for thousands of years in ignorance and sin and wretchedness. Suddenly appears JONES with his Plan. If he is a perfectly sincere believer in his principles, nothing but an incredible modesty can prevent him from seeing that he is simply the greatest regenerating force that has appeared on the earth since the Saviour of mankind. Yet, as a rule, these men with fads are not egotistical. The colossal egotism of pretending to offer in ten lines of type remedies for human ills that the wisest and best of all the centuries have wept over, unable to cure them, never seems to be even faintly realized by them. No other hypothesis explains and accounts for them so well as the theory that they are all unbalanced or else shallow-minded.

THE ENGLISH WAY.

There is enough analogy between the British war in South Africa and our own in the Philippines to give interest to the views of the English press as to what should be done after the war has closed in victory, as, in the long run, no one doubts that it will. The London Spectator of Oct. 21 discusses this question, and defines the conditions which it believes are essential to the "peace and prosperity of South Africa and the general welfare of the British Empire as a whole." They are so sound and wise that they well may be studied for guidance in the problem we have before us.

The first condition is, naturally, that the Dutch republics that have engaged in war shall at its close come into and not remain outside of the empire, and that all their inhabitants shall have the status of a British citizen, with no distinction in their rights on account of race. The next is that the new communities shall be self-governing communities, in which the will of the majority shall prevail and which shall be bound to the empire by the same ties that bind Canada or Australia, and that the form of constitution adopted and the political arrangements generally shall be such as will not impede but will promote South African confederation. Another condition is that guarantees must be provided that the Dutch minority in any community shall not be placed under any disabilities, shall have the concurrent use of their own language in courts and in Parliament, and shall be allowed to carry arms, under proper regulations as to the right to drill. As to the natives other than whites The Spectator is convinced that the true way to provide for their future is to be found in a franchise conditioned on a reasonably high educational qualification and the possession of a certain amount of property. Pending the settlement here outlined, the territory would necessarily be administered by the Crown.

It will be seen that the fate awaiting the Dutch republics after being "gobbled up" by the British is not, according to this programme, very terrible. The only right they will lose will be the right to oppress others. Their independence of all but the requirements of equity and humanity will be assured to them. The policy proposed by The Spectator is undoubtedly approved by the Government, and will ultimately be followed. It is an admirable model for study as to the ends we should pursue in the Philippines and the spirit that should prevail in all our dealings there.

ANDRADE'S REFUGE.

A brief telegraphic dispatch on Saturday announced the arrival at St. Thomas of ex-President IGNACIO ANDRADE of Venezuela, on his way to Puerto Rico. Mr. ANDRADE was compelled to yield the Presidency of Venezuela to Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO, who was assisted in a successful revolt against ANDRADE by Gen. HERNANDEZ, who has since revolted against CASTRO. HERNANDEZ has devoted himself to revolution for thirty years, and apparently proceeds upon the theory that Venezuela's prosperity depends upon the frequency with which its President is changed by revolution.

The significance in the announcement of ANDRADE's choice of a refuge is that, as a Spanish-speaking gentleman, in search of a safe place in which to live, he has chosen an ex-Spanish island recently ceded to the United States and governed by our military officers, with the assistance of Puerto Ricans. There were other countries to which he could have gone, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, republics all, and besides these were Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Salvador, in each and all of which he would have found the language to which he was accustomed the language of the people.

In several of those countries, it is true, Mr. ANDRADE would have encountered revolution. If it were not in blossom when he arrived, he might have seen it speedily ripen to maturity, over night possibly, to be reminded of the perils he had escaped in Venezuela. He had suffered enough of anxiety at home, since his election as President. What he sought was security.

We hope that ex-President ANDRADE's confidence in the determination and ability of the United States to make law and order the normal condition in Puerto Rico, and revolution and disorder merely horrors of a past and discarded misgovernment, will be fully justified. His choice of a place of retreat implies confidence in the future stability of Puerto Rico's Government. Should his term of exile from his native land be prolonged a few years, he may have the chance to discern that Spanish-speaking communities can get along without revolution, and that revolution may be prevented without the strong rule of personal dictators like GUZMAN BLANCO, late Dictator of Venezuela.

By and by we trust that both Puerto Rico and Cuba will be examples of good order and stable government to their neighbors just across the Caribbean Sea. If they can get along without it, it will not be long before the people in Central and South America will insist that they shall no longer be kept awake o' nights, or maimed, or slain, to gratify the ambition or greed or bloodthirstiness of professional revolutionists, republicans in name but freebooters in method, and quite as mischievous and intolerable as if they were pronounced anarchists.

The United States Government will, of course, see to it that Puerto Rico is not used as an outfitting station for the overturning of revolutions elsewhere. Our hospitality ought not to be permitted to be abused in that direction by revolutionists or the victims of revolution.

BUMBLE'S MICROBE.

Be in no haste to scoff at little potentates! Only thoughtless citizens are moved to spleen when they see how President LITTLE of the Board of Education requites the wounds in his elephantine dignity; how he counters with a boycott of publishers; or hear how Mr. CLAUSEN of the Park Board, because he has not invented powder or the automobile, finds his dignity impaired, and swears that none shall enter Central Park save over his dead body!

These men are human, very human. Let citizens be merciful; let them be just!

Par'lous is the possession of an office. At first the incumbent is filled with zeal for his duties, a zeal begot of thankfulness that he has been raised from inconspicuousness to dazzling heights of fame. Then does habit deaden the office holder to the white light that beats upon a throne. Next, he falls a prey to a microbe and becomes what he is. Oh! scoffing citizen, perchance you, too, were you perched on that lofty outlook, might not guard yourself from the insidious approaches of Bumble's Microbe!

After they have begun their attack the microbes called of Bumble make no great alteration in the outward form of a man, save perchance a wider girth round the victim's waist and a haughtier glance in the victim's eye. Rather are their ravages apparent in the bearing of the man, his views of the macrocosm without him, and his estimate of the microcosm within. He becomes critical and testy, listens as he walks in hopes to catch a "That's Bumble!" from some inferior whose presence he affects to ignore; yet when it fails, consumes his great soul with bitterness.

Presently the microbes enter the spinal marrow, stiffen the back and neck, and push their fateful way to the brain. Quickly the last stage is reached.

He now believes that he owns Central Park, and only through his generosity permits fellow-citizens to drive, in pleasure carriages only, along its roads, and even stroll across certain of its lawns. But it is in the vein of charity and condescension, like the Duke who permits his country seat to be viewed by the neighborhood, provided visitors obey the rules and do not attempt familiarity with the ducal court. Thenceforward megalomania, the second stage of Bumble's microbe, holds the unhappy man in its grasp.

This disease, which is a misfortune like any other, and therefore not to be reckoned up against the patient, has an awkward trick of spreading to his immediate retainers in a way the doctors call endosmosio, or suggestive contagion. The secretaries, the Willies and Chollies, the park wards and Commissioners of Education who associate with such fated men, are affected by their folly before they are aware, so slow and obscure are its gradual approaches. They, too, resent criticism; they, too, regard the Park or the School Board sacrosanct, and repel with ill-concealed surprise and openly violent language any suggestion that emanates from the common horde of cits below them.

It is too late, reasons the megalomaniac, for the bicycle face, that mask of nervousness and desperation, to be excluded from Central Park altogether; but all the more should the motor face be kept outside, lest it turn the milk sour in the dairy and excite the horses of the mounted police. I am a profound logician, says to himself the megalomaniac. Pleasure carriages are allowed in My Park. A vehicle drawn by a horse for purposes of pleasure is a pleasure carriage; therefore it may be admitted. But one propelled by a motor does not give Me pleasure because I don't understand it and fear it may explode; therefore, it is not a pleasure carriage; argal, the rules of the Park forbid motors. Bumble's microbe having got in its fine work nothing short of trepanning will ever get sense into the poor creature's head again.

Let us be fair, even if the motor shall linger, like the peri, at the gate of Central Park and the children go without good schoolbooks. Let us extend our sympathy to Messrs. LITTLE and CLAUSEN and suggest, not to them, for it is not safe to suggest in that quarter, but to the powers that dragged them blinking from their natural obscurity, that a physician be sought to cure them of Bumble his microbe.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to The London Chronicle, "the British Empire is face to face with a repulse comparable only to the surrender of BURGOYNE to the embattled farmers of our American colonies." The analogy is indeed an appreciably close one, but will not Gen. WHITE and his friends find it extremely hard to endure? To be likened to BURGOYNE is to be charged with the lack of every distinctive soldierly qualification except the very common one of physical courage. The earlier commander lost his army through sheer stupidity, a fault which he shared with a curiously large majority of the officers sent over by Great Braitain to subdue the disaffected colonists, and it is the severest and most humiliating of condemnations to see in a modern leader a reversion to a type which national pride would prefer to believe extinct. And Gen. WHITE will not be alone in resenting The Chronicle's similitude. It not only couples his name with that of BURGOYNE, but it implies an assertion, or at least a hint, that the Boers are as justly offended and are as deserving of success as were the "embattled farmers." As for Gen. WHITE, it is hardly time to judge him yet. He has a long and honorable record and owes his rank to services rendered to his country, not to birth or wealth. Never before, however, has he had to meet white men in battle, and for that task, perhaps, his training was not the best possible preparation. But neither he nor any other Englishman can be expected to offer that excuse for the disaster at Ladysmith.

—There is intense excitement out in Kenosha, Wis., because one Dr. KHEIRELLA is teaching doctrines said by his opponents to be those of MOHAMMED. For some time this strangely named person has been running a little church of his own, and, though he attracted a considerable number of followers, nobody paid much attention to the "Truth-Knowers," as they call themselves, until a stray Bulgarian drifted to Kenosha and settled there. Being of the Methodist persuasion himself, and having a dislike for Islam, as well as a practical knowledge of it, the new-comer was soon moved to investigate the "Truth-Knowers," and now he is vigorously endeavoring to drive KHEIRELLA and his followers out of town. The citizens are divided in their views, and in the Methodist Church especially there have been some very lively interchanges of opinion. It is a queer episode in Western life. The Bulgarian crusader against the Crescent, by name STOYAN VATRALSKY, has been in Kenosha about three months. He was converted to Protestantism several years ago in his own country, and came to the United States for study. He is said to be a graduate of Harvard. As a speaker he is eloquent and convincing. In this encounter with the "Truth-Knowers" he is charged with breach of trust, as it is said he obtained admission to their lectures and then divulged what is supposed to be secret. The accused sectarians say nothing, except that they are not Mohammedans, but VATRALSKY declares that he knows what he is talking about.

—Commodore DAVID PORTER's old house, at Chester, Penn., a relic that might well have received the protecting attention of some one of our innumerable patriotic and historical societies, has just been sold to a manufacturing company, and not only is it to be torn down and replaced by a big "works," but its very site will be made unrecognizable by the extensive terracing down and filling in that are to precede the erection of the new buildings. The property once owned by the famous Commodore comprises about thirty acres, and the house, which is something like that at Mount Vernon, is one of the finest old mansions in Chester. It commands a fine view of the river, and a huge cannon marks the private boat landing used by the hero. While FRANKLIN B. MCGOWAN was President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he offered $62,000 for the place, but Admiral D. D. PORTER refused the amount as inadequate. The price brought at the recent sale was $25,000.

—Another Winter is coming on, and still the corporation known to an affectionate public as the "Huckleberry road" shows no signs of providing shelters for the passengers turned out into the street from one car to wait weary and chilly minutes for another car to take them to their destination. Summer rains often make these periods of delay sufficiently uncomfortable, but now the season is approaching—has, indeed, already arrived—when they are dangerous to health and life itself. Waiting rooms of some sort are especially needed at two points on Third Avenue—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets—and one at the transfer place in West Farms would be little less useful. Everybody who visits or lives in the trans-Harlem region is fierce in denunciation of the Union Company for its indifference to the convenience and safety of its patrons, but none of the orators expresses the faintest hope of accomplishing anything by his eloquence. The "Huckleberry" has no reputation to defend, and when it wants favors, it gets—a safe word, "gets."—it gets them from other people than those whose nickels provide its income.

—As might have been expected, the report of the Philippine Commission has not even joggled the mighty mind and firm convictions of Mr. ERVING WINSLOW. What, pray, are facts that they should have anything to do either with the formation or with the permanence of Mr. WINSLOW's opinions, and why should his beliefs waver just because a Dewey or a Schurman says that there is no foundation for them? Not even echo answers, and therefore one can the more plainly hear the great Secretary of the great league, in whom, also, there is no variableness or shadow of turning, as he lays down the Larger Law. "It is obviously an Administration document," he says of the report. "In spite of the correspondence between Consul PRATT and Admiral DEWEY, there seems to be intrinsic evidence of cooperation and recognition between the United States and the Filipinos." He wants to know why the Commissioners preserve such a guilty silence about the rifles and cartridges given to AGUINALDO, and he dares them to prove that a republic can exist with imperial appendages. As for the origin of the trouble with the natives, he says: "No serious antagonisms existed between the Americans and Filipinos until MCKINLEY's proclamation of Dec. 21, which was promulgated in the Philippines on Jan. 5, and which ordered the officers of the army and navy to immediately extend the sovereignty of the United States throughout the archipelago. That was a declaration of war while the protocol was still standing. Such a high-handed procedure on the part of the President deserves impeachment." Dear, dear! And listen to this:

"The Commissioners talk about training the Filipinos to self-government. We maintain no such doctrine. There is plenty of material there, with actual evolution, with a friendly alliance with the United States, unless MCKINLEY kills it."

GENERAL NOTES.

A large paper and pulp mill is to be built at the Flume, in the White Mountains.

* * *

There is but one Democratic daily paper in Minnesota, a State that has a population of 1,301,826 and that cast 139,626 votes for Bryan and 3,230 for the sound-money Democratic ticket in 1896.

* * *

In Vincennes, Ind., while a woman was receiving in court a decree of divorce a young man was procuring in the clerk's office a marriage license, and before the ink on the two documents was fairly dry they were made man and wife by a Squire. Then they started for Chicago.

* * *

A newly married couple in New Brunswick, N. J., circumvented their mischievous friends by starting on their wedding journey by way of the roof. The friends, well supplied with rice and old slippers, stood at the foot of the stairs. The pair ascended to the roof, walked to the adjoining house, then down and through the rear door to a back street, where they entered a waiting carriage and were driven to the railway station.

* * *

James S. Galloway of Hillsdale, Mich., has just purchased the whole of Morgan County, Ontario, thirty-nine and a quarter square miles, for the white pine timber upon it. He could cut nearly if not quite 100,000,000 feet, but intends to hold most of it, awaiting developments. He paid $300,000.

* * *

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier insists that in the selection of teachers for the public schools the question now should be, "Is he fit?" not "Did he fight?" Other things being equal, it says, the old soldier should have the right of way, but he should never be preferred for work of which he is incapable.

* * *

The Gov. Thomas Dudley Family Association held its eighth annual reunion in Roxbury, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, more than fifty of the descendants of the second Governor of Massachusetts being in attendance. Augustine Jones, Principal of the Friends' School in Providence, R. I., who has recently published a life of the Governor, was elected President of the association. Among the Vice Presidents chosen are Anson Phelps Stokes, Woodbury G. Langdon, and Dudley Tenney of this city.

AS TO LETTERS FROM READERS.

Nearly every day THE TIMES is in receipt of communications which do not contain the proper names and addresses of the writers. All, or nearly all, are consigned to the waste basket unread, in accordance with the rule of newspaper offices. None is printed. A number, also, write at too great length, and consequently have their letters returned to them. THE TIMES is pleased to hear from its readers, and is only too willing to print their communications, provided they are couched in temperate, and not too much, language. Whether our readers agree with our opinions or not is immaterial, as far as giving publicity to their views is concerned.

BEYOND THE PROGRESSIVE AGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the Democratic Party, to which I belong and have since I first voted, nearly forty years ago, will be benefited by the addition of the anti-expansionists. It cannot be hurt, for the party is now in the hands of the Populists, and of all the long-haired "ismists" and "anti-its" that the country holds, but the crushing defeat which is certain in 1900 through this very addition—"No party ever threw itself across the pathway of its country's greatness and glory and lived to tell the tale, and no party ever can, or will, or ought"—will clear the party of the whole lot of outsiders except the anti-expansionists, who are mostly men of principle individually, a credit to any party, led by men of standing, but generally like Senator Hoar and ex-Senator Schurz, superannuated statesmen or politicians, old men afraid of their own shadows, dreaming of disaster and misfortune to the country in a future which they will never live to see, thinking themselves able to direct with success a new world—for this world is new every morning—as they did in their prime. The country recognizes that an army or navy officer's usefulness, if not gone at sixty-four, is of a too uncertain quantity to be trusted, and there ought to be a law that the same age limit should prevail in Congress, but since there is not, do not let the people be deceived by our Senatorial fossils—as unable to meet a public crisis, as they would be to meet a private one—applying their experience to the new issues, an experience matured ten or fifteen years ago. What man in his senses would go, in his private affairs, for advice to a lawyer, surgeon, scientist, or mechanical engineer over sixty-five years of age, knowing that after that age his opinions, experience, had solidified, for the mind is almost as incapable of taking and treating new ideas so late in life as the body is of developing new muscles and vigor.

You can count on your fingers, Mr. Editor, the men over sixty-five, historical men, who have originated any new thing beneficial to the human race. Generally, if in power they have been engaged in blocking progress, preventing changes; as long as the affairs of the world followed their accustomed way, kept in ruts, stood on the track, all was well; but if they got askew, as in our and the French Revolution and our civil war, the aged Chancellors, Premiers, Ministers, and Generals, after mussing up everything with their great experience and imbecilities, gave way to young men, men in their prime, who brought things to a successful conclusion. Strict constructionists of the United States Constitution have existed ever since that document was written, who, forgetting that "the letter (of the law) killeth," have attempted to nail the Nation to their literal interpretation of its numerous clauses; if they instead of the broad constructionists, who remembered that "the spirit (of the law) giveth life," had prevailed, Louisiana and our great Western States to the borders of Canada would now belong to France, Florida to Spain, California and the great Southwest to Mexico, Alaska to Russia, and the Confederate States of America would be an established fact.

Funny, is it not, that Carl Schurz, the strict constructionist of to-day, should have been a broad constructionist of that great document in his prime, absolutely finding in it the power to coerce sovereign States?

CIVIL WAR VETERAN.

Stapleton, S. I., Nov. 4, 1899.

AIDING MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Thursday, Nov. 2, under the caption "Opposed Emanuel Hospital," it is stated that President Wallach and Isaac Stern of Mount Sinai, appeared before the State Board of Charities, and in the report of the proceedings Mr. Wallach, the President of Mount Sinai Hospital Corporation, is reported as saying: * * * "I am myself opposed as a general rule to the policy of having the State pay anything at all to private hospitals. During the last year we have had in Mount Sinai Hospital to accept a little aid from the city, but that has been only $14,000, and there has been a special emergency, owing to our preparation for a new building."

It is extremely gratifying to read such a statement, coming from a gentleman connected with one of the principal private charitable institutions of this city, as it gives encouragement to the hope that this gentleman may perhaps lend his assistance to repealing that section of the law which gives the Mount Sinai Hospital an appropriation of $26,000 for its charitable purposes, and in order to make this matter plain to your readers let me here quote from the report of the New York Medical League, made to the Hon. Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City of New York, in this matter of granting public moneys to private charities, and which is printed in the report made by Mr. Coler to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in a pamphlet entitled "Municipal Subsidies to Private Charities."

* * * This—and it is said with pleasure—is the only one of the large well-known general hospitals which has come upon the city for pecuniary assistance, although the report of its financial affairs would seem to indicate that there was no real reason why it should be dependent upon the city's bounty for assistance. In 1897 (Chapter 719, Laws of 1897,) it obtained from the Legislature a grant of $26,000, subject to the discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, although for the year ended Sept. 30, 1896, it is stated that it had a cash balance of $18,619.57.

"For the year ended Sept. 30, 1897, cash on hand, $18,813.22. It received the first money from the city in 1897. The year following this, in 1898, this institution further obtained from the Legislature an act for its relief, and an authorization to change a lease from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to a grant to authorize the sale or leasing of the property which was then occupied by the Mount Sinai Hospital, with the power to lease or sell, as it may see fit. In other words, the city made a present to this rich institution of the tract of land upon which the present hospital now stands, that it might sell it or use it for its own purposes. Comment is scarcely necessary."

My object in calling attention to this statement, &c., is not to attack the hospital or its work, but to invite the consideration of the taxpayers of New York to the careless and prodigal way in which the city's money is distributed to private corporations, and not only money, but land as well, without any regard to the justice or decency of the act, and although it may seem harsh to put it in such plain language, I believe it to be just as wrong to grant the public money or the public land to a charitable institution as it would be to any other organization.

This institution, of course with others, also pays, so I have been informed, no tax to the city, and it is small wonder indeed that taxpayers see their tax bills go up year after year and wonder why it is. Indeed, the time is not far distant when the taxpayers of New York City will have to bestir themselves, unless they are willing to see themselves eaten out of house and home by their enormous taxation, which I believe may readily be checked if this lavish waste in granting money to any institution which may ask for it is stopped. In that line it seems to me Mr. Coler is doing excellent work, and he is, so far as my knowledge extends, the first Controller of the City of New York, certainly within recent times, who has given this subject careful attention. F. R. STURGIS

New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

A BOER DEFENDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have for years been a constant reader of your esteemed paper, and not often have I felt so dissatisfied with anything in it as with your attitude as regards the South African war now going on. One day you seem to favor the Boers, and then again you side with the British. So far as I can see, there are no good reasons for this ever-repeated "about face." No one can serve two masters.

I cannot tell you how amazed I am at the attitude of the American press and people toward the Boer. It is so utterly unrepublican and un-American. The Boers are no more uncivilized than were our own forefathers at the time of the Revolutionary War, and they are no more in the wrong. They object to using dum-dum bullets, even though they take them from their opponent; they treat the wounded and the captured humanely, and their General in Chief finds time and thought, even in the heat and excitement of the most strenuous life, to send a message of comfort to the widow of his country's enemy. Is it uncivilized to lead and love the simple life of a farmer and a herdsman? Is it wrong to sacredly guard the independence of the republic?

In these days people profess to claim fairness above all for everybody. Why, then, do we not, when we speak so disparagingly of the Boer civilization, take into account his surroundings, his history of war and unrest, how he was driven from his home and forced to re-establish himself more than once or twice, so that he really had no time yet for the finery of civilization? Why do we not give him credit on account of the immense difficulties of his situation?

In the light and revelation of this unfortunate war, much of our republican enthusiasm, our love of freedom, and our National fervor, as poured out in our beautiful National songs, appears as cant of the hollowest kind.

It is extremely sad that 200 "American gentlemen" could have offered their money and their lives to England instead of fighting for a just republican cause against an over-matched imperial foe. E. MAYNARD.

New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S LOYALTY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to correct an amusing error in the letter of Mr. Jesse W. Reno in THE SUNDAY TIMES of the 29th inst., headed "The Real Barbara Frietchie"? He speaks there of a "Mrs. Rives of 905 Cathedral Street, Baltimore," as "formerly a Mrs. Shriver Tompkins." Now "there is no such person" as Mrs. Rives, and, to the best of my knowledge, never was such. Mrs. John S. Tompkins, a daughter of the late Gen. Shriver of Frederick, is, I am glad to say, still living, on Linden Avenue, Baltimore, with the only husband she ever had, a gallant soldier of the Union Army, Col. John A. Tompkins, formerly of the Rhode Island Light Artillery, whose magnificent work with a battery I personally saw at the battle of Antietam when I was an officer of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment, in September, 1862.

Mrs. Tompkins is and was always a loyal Unionist, although she had many friends and admirers in the Confederate Army. Her father, Gen. Shriver, knew Barbara Frietchie, and knew, as does every one who ever met her, that no more loyal soul to the Union cause ever existed in Frederick. Clyde Fitch is a charming playwriter, but "they done fool him that time" if any one ever told him otherwise. I saw Gen. Reno's body shortly after his death, and have repeatedly heard the story that he saluted the flag at Frederick which Barbara Frietchie displayed. As Col. Tompkins writes me to-day, "It is rather late in the day for Barbara Frietchie's family to question her loyalty in 1862." HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Oct. 31, 1899.

Is a Boy's Sex a Crime?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the whipping of the boys in a Newark police court, described in your issue of to-day, it would be interesting to know how much of their disgrace was owing to their sex and how much to their lawbreaking. Would girls have been so treated? Is a boy's sex a crime?

C. L. COLEMAN.

New York, Nov. 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

As He Looks at It.

"What is a trust, father?"

"A trust, my boy," replied the astute business man, "is a business combination that you are not in."—Chicago Post.

Part of the Game.

"Johnnie," said his mother, "can't you play without making so much noise?"

"No'm," replied the boy. "I'm playin' boiler shop."—Philadelphia North American.

Citizen and Subject.

The Instructor—What is the difference between a subject and a citizen?

The Student—If you please, the subject has to be humored and the citizen gets bossed.—Indianapolis Journal.

To Catch Him.

Fuddy—I want to get acquainted with Moskins, but I hardly know how to go about it, he's such a queer fish.

Duddy—A queer fish, eh? Why don't you drop him a line?—Boston Transcript.

Choice of Victims.

New Drummer—I can sell a big bill of goods to any man on earth.

Proprietor—That's all right, but don't exert yourself to sell goods to any man who hasn't got money.—Chicago Record.

A VISION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Robert Burns Wilson in Louisville Times.

A cloud of dust at Kimberley, invasion at Natal—
All blood-besmeared the wandering ghosts
stalk through the dark Transvaal.
The ground gapes full of conscious graves
that know they will be filled.
The air grows thick with dying cries from
dead men not yet killed.

In savage lands, locked from the sea
By bristling barriers fierce as death;
And lonelier than the deserts be,
Swept by the tropic's burning breath—
The tree may grow—the sands may blow;
The centuries, all unmarked may glide;
But in that lair—despite his care—
The human tyrant cannot hide.

The ships will part the unknown sea,
The march of thought will reach the strand,
The onward wave of destiny
Will change the features of the land,
The die being cast—the time being past—
The tyrant must come face to face
With that white light which drives the night
Before the footsteps of the race.

The evil must give place to good,
The false before the true must fade!
And where men have misunderstood
A new foundation must be made.
There is no stay in nature's way;
Men cannot choose or peace or war;
She sets the task and none may ask
What her far-reaching councils are.

Not in the way the world would please
The needed changes may be wrought,
When and wherever fate decrees
The destined battles will be fought.
The towers of strength give way at length,
If they by right be not maintained;
And in their place a higher race
Shall build as it has been ordained.

A cloud of dust at Kimberley—the Gordons at Glencoe,
The wise heads nodding in the clouds, the cunning brute below.
A puff of smoke whose wings will spread across the Afric sky,
The Old World groans within herself, and no man knoweth why.

AGAINST ZANGWILL'S PLAY

Rabbi Schulman Finds Fault with "The Children of the Ghetto."

FALSE VIEW OF JEWISH LIFE

Types Which Provoke Only Ridicule Instead of Those Which Would Have Compelled Respect.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, at Temple Beth-El, spoke yesterday morning on "Zangwill's Children of the Ghetto, an Incomplete Picture of Jews and Judaism." He said in part:

"Mr. Zangwill produces the impression of intending to give an adequate picture of Jewish character and laying bare the inner sanctuary of Judaism as a religion of law. I must say that, after having seen the play twice, I am convinced that Mr. Zangwill's attempt to convert his book into a play has proved a disastrous failure, as far as the possibility of winning the world's sympathy and justice for the Jew may have been one of the motives by which he was prompted. He has given an incomplete picture of Jews and Judaism.

"In a play which necessarily appeals to the eye and whose effect is momentary, incompleteness practically means a distorted presentation. It was possible for Mr. Zangwill to find amid the crowd of figures his artist's magic conjures into life some place for types of the Ghetto that should combine a law-abidingness with prosperity, loyalty to religion with a common sense, and a Jewish individuality without grotesqueness. He might have given an opportunity for the liberal, progressive, and spiritual tendency in Judaism, which is, after all, the old prophetic element in it, to make itself heard in a serious intellectual defense of its claims. Mr. Zangwill has not done this, and the net result is that the Jewish life, where it is not presented as weighed down, crushed, heartbroken, as a result of a law which operates like a moloch, to which children must be sacrificed, is made ridiculous by the excessive and disproportionate number of clowns, beggars, and termagants which are trotted out before a gazing, laughing public.

"When it is published broadcast, as an advertisements i.. The American Hebrew, the Jewish communal organ, said that 'this play is a triumph of Jewish law, a magnificent vindication,' we are compelled to speak out what is in the hearts of many American Hebrews, or rather Jews, as I prefer the term. While incidentally the author has given some fine touches of the beauty and self-sacrifice and sublimity in Jewish life, in the main his play, through dramatic necessity, becomes a triumph not of the law of righteousness, but of Jewish letter-worship and slavish legalism. He has unnecessarily worked into the hands of the narrow critics of Judaism, who say that in Israel the letter always triumphs over the spirit. As to the play being a magnificent vindication—shades of Lessing and George Eliot—we would desecrate your holy memories if we accepted such a pitiable defense at the hands of one of our own, from whom we had a right to expect much, when we possessed as free gifts of your sympathetic genius your immortal creations of Nathan and Mordecai.

"We cannot deny, that as far as motive and intention are concerned, Mr. Zangwill has brought the rare powers of his genius as an offering on the altar of love for his people. A master of realism, he has revealed certain beautiful and inspiring aspects of Jewish life which Judaism produces despite the squalor of the Ghetto. He has shown how the uncouthness of ill-breeding and lack of culture may receive a grace from the refining influences of family affection, of which the lowliest home in Jewry is not altogether destitute. He has shown how the ideals of charity, taught for centuries, have become flesh and blood with the Jew, so that his heart is tender and misery easily touches it.

"He has taken us into a Jewish home on a Sabbath eve and given an object lesson of the poetry and sanctity which converted it, even in the darkest times, into a sunny paradise of peace and contentment, despite the hatred and howling mob in the street. He has portrayed a man who would be a perfect type of Jewish humanity were it not for his fanatical letter worship. There is in him the simplicity of innocence, the strength of sincerity, the martyr-like patience and self-sacrifice, the unlimited charity of a humanity that responds to any appeal to his sympathies, and all this served from repelling austerity and clerical pride by the ever-bubbling humor which seems to be the typical and historical accompaniment of the sage in Israel.

"It is a pity that the Zangwill play cannot live, because it does not deserve to live. In Hannah, the author has created an eloquent reply to the ignoble Jessica, unfortunately immortalized by the world's greatest bard. Jewish girls who are worthy of their faith and people do not desert their aged parents. But he has spoiled all these beauties by the predominating types in the play, and the net result is evil for the Jew instead of good, and a distorted instead of a true picture of Jewish life. He has outraged truth by making it appear that for one lovable maiden there are three—termagant, sarew, and clown.

"The Ghetto is full of mothers and sisters, noble, self-sacrificing, with natural refinement, working hard day after day in order that the rising generation may obtain a firm foundation upon which shall be built a life that, while loyal to Judaism, shall reach out and go beyond the Ghetto. It is also misleading to make it appear that in the Ghetto the Thorah always goes hand in hand either with poverty and pauperism or with clever luckiness and hypocrisy. There are types by the hundreds of the combination of Jewish learning with worldly wisdom and strict integrity. There are gentlemen in the Ghetto, and in depicting a world confessedly strange to the Christian, Mr. Zangwill would have done his people more good by presenting these instead of loading his play with so many types of shabbiness and clownishness.

"But the worst fault he committed—a fault for which it will be difficult for a self-respecting Jew to forgive him—is his creation of the hypocrite poet. This loud-mouthed, wheedling, sponging creature; this writer of Hebrew poems and Talmudical scholar, but at the same time blatant atheist and conspirator against his benefactors; this man who is crowned with the knowledge of the Thorah and yet is made to wallow in filth—this is the greatest insult to Jews and Judaism that was ever flung at us from book or play. I will not be cruel enough to say that Mr. Zangwill was 'laughing in his sleeve' at his own people, but I will say that his anxiety to extort a laugh betrayed him into violating one of the fundamental commandments of Jewish ethics: 'Lay not bare the shame of thine own mother.'

"As a matter of fact, the episode upon which the drama is built makes Judaism contemptible. No rabbi would be so ignorant as to recognize the validity of such a mock marriage and break the heart of his daughter in consequence. The letter does not triumph over the spirit in the household of Israel, and while Jews could well sacrifice, when necessary, happiness to the law of truth, our sages were sane enough never to make of the letter of the law an idol. Mr. Zangwill meant well enough, but his work was wretchedly done. We refuse to join in the verdict that this is either a good play or a fair representation of Jews and Judaism.

"Mr. Zangwill is a genius and has a warm Jewish heart, but thus far he has been a very confused prophet. In his 'Dreamers of the Ghetto' he presented a series of pictures which all went to prove that men broke their hearts in trying to run away from Judaism. In his 'Children of the Ghetto' he shows us how human hearts break while remaining within Judaism. Let us hope and pray that Mr. Zangwill will come to clear ideas and positive convictions as to what Judaism means for the Jew to-day, and in a future book or play proclaim the gospel of a free, enlightened, and dignified Judaism, that serves the Lord in gladness and not in sadness."

MRS. BOOTH ON PRISON WORK.

Volunteer Leader Tells of Good Results Among Convicts—Dr. MacArthur's Recital.

Mrs. Ballington Booth stirred a large audience at Calvary Baptist Church last night to a notable degree, as they substantially testified when the collection baskets were passed, by her story of the work which the Volunteers have for about four years been carrying on among the convicts in State prisons. She spoke in her customarily rapid and eloquent fashion, and her description was as hopeful in tone as it was interesting.

Mrs. Booth said in fact that she thought the chief solution of the convict problem lay in bringing hope to the prisoners, and that this given, they were all capable of rising to better themselves. "The key to the difficulty," said she, "is not outside, with the penologists or the philanthropists, but inside, among the men confined in prison walls. But they will not take the key and unlock the door." She said that the popular idea, that most of the convicts were not very susceptible to the benign influences of sympathy, was an error, for, instead, there was "a great field white for the harvest."

"If you say," Mrs. Booth continued, "that the criminal classes are a blot on the country and should have no citizenship and no part in our flag of liberty, let me say to you that some of the blame and some of the shame should be cast back into the lives of those who make the problem what it is by their failure to extend a hand to their less fortunate fellows. Habitual criminals are what they are to-day because they did not have a chance. I believe we, as a Christian Nation, know far more about thes heathen in foreign lands than about those who live in darkness and sorrow in our own prison walls."

Mrs. Booth then went on to speak of the good results of the Volunteers' work among the convicts. She referred to a story which recently appeared in a newspaper in reference to one of the ex-convicts who had come under the influence of her work while in prison, and who was later in danger of being sent back to jail because of a charge of theft. "This newspaper," said she, "quoted an interview a detective was supposed to have had with me, in which I said that I had suspected this man for a long time and feared that he would go back into his old ways. At the time the detective was said to have talked with me in my office I was away in Wisconsin, and had been there for three weeks.

"This lad was arraigned before a Judge, and when the detective, who had not a shred of evidence against him, asked to have the case put off, so that he could look up the man's past record, the Judge turned to him and said: 'I am not here to try the past. The man is discharged.' That man was innocent of the charge, and is to-day within our influence, as he was previously.

"Our work is now thoroughly organized in five State Prisons, and in the last week I have made arrangements to have it extended to four more. We are in touch with 10,000 men in these nine prisons. Already there are 3,000 men among them who are members of our Volunteers' Prison League and have agreed to stand up and begin a new life. Of all the men who have yielded to our influence, 75 per cent. have turned out satisfactorily on being released and are living to-day in positions of more or less trust, living happy, honest lives, many of them right here in New York. Of the other 25 per cent., most we are unable to vouch for because we have lost track of them. A very small percentage, after having had a helping hand stretched out to them, go back to the old life and back to prison. But when these few do go back, of course the whole world hears of it, and the many suffer through the few."

Mrs. Booth said that at some prisons like Joliet, where the indeterminate sentence was used, the Volunteers could procure the release of certain men by signing their paroles. They had already paroled 120 at Joliet, of which number only 5 had gone to the bad. The speaker concluded with an appeal for funds.

Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, the pastor, who presided, then told a story of a man, now a member of the church, who had once been convicted of a technical crime and sent to jail. "His father," said he, "was a clergyman known all through the country. He is now known as a highly successful business man here. I have introduced him to hundreds of you. But did you know that dark chapter in his life he would not have a welcome in your houses. But you don't know it and you won't know it. The secret I keep even from my own family. One man who did know it went out of spite to a great business man of the city, who is known as well in London, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna as he is here, and told him that this man whom he trusted had been a convict. The prominent business man replied: 'Get out of here; what do you mean by trying to break a man like that? You ought to be ashamed of yourself.' And he still gives the ex-convict his confidence."

Dr. MacArthur also said there was a woman in the church whom he had introduced to hundreds there, who also had a dark chapter in her past, and now lived a thoroughly good life. He appealed for money to help Mrs. Booth's work and the congregation responded liberally.

CATHOLIC CHURCH CONSECRATED

Ceremonies at St. Patrick's, Elizabethport, Which Cost $500,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 5.—The consecration ceremonies of the new St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Elizabethport took place this morning, the high mass being celebrated at 6 o'clock and the ceremonies continuing until noon. At 10 o'clock the doors of the church were thrown open and the church was soon filled with parishioners and others. Bishop Wigger of the diocese officiated at the consecration. Bishop McQuade of Rochester preached the dedicatory sermon, and Archbishop Corrigan was celebrant.

The Rev. Father Martin Gessner, the pastor of the church, conceived the idea of the church, which cost a half million dollars, and collected every cent of the big sum. The church is built entirely of stone, and has two towers, in one of which there is a clock. The height of the roof, which is all of copper, is eighty feet. The aisles of the church are of tile and the pews of quartered oak, and will seat 1,300 people. The organ cost $40,000, while the altars cost $150,000. The glass of the windows is all pictorial and cost $20,000. The portals and vestibules are of marble and are protected with massive oak doors braced with brass plates.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIANS.

No Decision as to a Pastor, but the Committee Is Harmonious.

It was hoped by members of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church that the pulpit that has been vacant since the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall would be filled by the beginning of the church year, which commenced on Nov. 1, but there is no immediate prospect of a call being extended. The Pulpit Supply Committee, which meets every Sunday, was in session for over an hour after the morning service yesterday, but no decision was reached, and H. E. Roland, Chairman of the committee, said after the meeting that it was not likely that a pastor would be chosen at present.

"The statement made by an anonymous 'prominent' member of the church, and published on Saturday, that there are dissensions in the committee, is, however, untrue," observed Mr. Roland. "There is not, nor has there been, any disagreement among the members. Neither are we discouraged. We simply haven't yet decided upon a minister to take Dr. Hall's place. That is all."

CHURCH LIKE A MILLINER'S SHOP

Dr. Donald S. Mackay Comments on Absence of Men at Services.

The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay of the Collegiate Reformed Church addressed a meeting yesterday afternoon at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. The Macdowell Male Quartet, composed of members of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, sang several selections.

At the beginning of his address Dr. Mackay expressed his pleasure at seeing some young men, for, said he: "Over at the Fifth Avenue Church, where I am, it's like a regular Spring and Fall millinery opening all the time."

CHURCH BELL CONSECRATED.

Is the Gift of John D. Crimmins and Came from Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—John D. Crimmins has recently presented St. John's Roman Catholic Church at Noroton with a bell which was procured from Cuba, where it had been in a convent. The bell was made in 1828

The consecration took place this afternoon. It was conducted by Bishop Tierney of Hartford, who was assisted by the Rev. Timothy O'Brien, pastor of the church; the Rev. W. H. Rogers and the Rev. J. C. Lynch of Stamford, and the Rev. Dr. Maher and the Rev. Father Furlough of Norwalk. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Rogers.

Cathedral Debt Now Only $300,000.

In the absence of Archbishop Corrigan the Rev. Father Lavelle preached a doctrinal sermon at high mass yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Father Lavelle announced that the cathredral debt had been decreased $40,000 thus far this year, and was now only $300,000. He urged that the annual collection to be taken up next month be a generous one, so that the edifice be soon freed from debt.

NORDICA AND EAMES HERE

The Singers Arrive on the Overdue Ship St. Paul.

PLANS FOR THE SEASON

Mme. Nordica Describes Herself as "Outrageously Healthy"—Will Go to Chicago This Week.

Beaming with happiness and looking, as she said she felt, "outrageously healthy," Mme. Lillian Nordica arrived from Europe yesterday on the overdue St. Paul.

"It isn't the fault of the sea if I am feeling so well," she said later at the Waldorf-Astoria, where she will stay until her departure to join the Maurice Grau Opera Company in Chicago this week. "Of all the rough passages that I ever experienced this one certainly was the roughest. No one was able to get out on deck, so vigorously did the steamer pitch. Besides, the waves rolled upon us in great mountains and exploded—yes, that's the word—exploded like artillery. One poor man opened the saloon door to speak to his wife, and the door slammed upon his fingers, cutting one of them off. It was an awful trip, but I wasn't a bit afraid, and I didn't care about its being rough, so that I got home, for America is my home, you know, and I am an American with a big A.

"One of the queerest experiences I ever had, though, was a week ago in London. We went to the New Carleton to dine and see the fashions—and to be seen, for I put on my prettiest costume. But, alas! the fog was so thick, so pea-soupy—mind you, I'm not exaggerating—that, although in ordinary circumstances the place is made brilliant by its numerous electric lights, and there were lights on each table, you couldn't see the people at the table next to you. We could hear the music and chatter and laughter, and now and then a phantom waiter with plates would loom up out of the gloom. But it was impossible to distinguish people a few feet away, to say nothing of recognizing them. Then when the men made the fog thicker still with their tobacco smoke we couldn't stand it and left.

"Am I going to appear in any new rôle? Well, yes, I am to sing Sieglinde, which is the only leading soprano part in the whole Wagnerian ring that I have not appeared in. I studied it with Frau Wagner, with whom staid at Lucerne this Summer, and with whom I studied all my other Wagnerian rôles. Apart from this there is nothing much that is new to sing either in the Verdi, Gounod, or other great répertoires.

"There is, however, one rôle I should like to have a chance at if Mr. Grau would let me, and that is that of Juliet. I sang it once with Jean de Reszke at Monte Carlo, but have never appeared in it in America. It will all depend on Mr. Grau. If there are five or six Juliets and only one or two Brünnhildes, I shall have to sing Brünnhilde. It is a question of supply and demand, so to speak, and, fortunately for me, the supply of Brünnhildes is small.

"The costumes I have brought from Paris are superb," continued the cantatrice in reply to a question, her eyes brightening up still brighter with enthusiasm. She was going on to describe them technically and in detail, but interrupted herself and said, with a sigh, "Ah! I see these whalebones and tucks and hems and things bewilder you. And, anyhow, no description could do them justice. There is a good deal of shiny and glitter and pearls about them. In a word, they are just lovely."

MME. EAMES-STORY'S PLANS.

Will Sing in Chicago in a Few Days—Has Two New Roles.

Mme. Eames-Story, accompanied by her husband, Julian Story, the distinguished painter, was among the passengers on the St. Paul, which arrived yesterday. They are staying with friends in this city. Mme. Eames will make her début in Chicago in a few days. Maurice Grau wanted her to come over in time to start on tour with the opera company, but Mr. Story was averse to this. He says he did not desire that the éclat of her reappearance in her native country should be dimmed by "one-night stands." Besides, he thinks that five months of grand opera, involving as it will very hard work, is as much as she ought to undertake.

"I am to appear in two new rôles this season," said Mme. Eames last evening. "One of these is Aïda, of which I am very fond and in which I have long been anxious to appear; the other is Pamina, the leading rôle in 'The Magic Flute,' one of the prettiest operas in the Mozart cycle. Of course I shall be heard in my old répertoire, and notably in the Wagnerian rôles with which my name is associated."

Mme. Eames will not, as has been asserted, be heard in the part of Isolde this season. Mme. Eames has made it a rule to interpolate a few Italian or purely lyric rôles before assuming a new Wagnerian part. This is consonant with her theory of vocal culture and development. She has always been unwilling to enter wholly into the higher dramatic musical field, but is progressing toward it each year, and will sing Isolde and Brünnhilde in due course.

Mr. Story has built a beautiful Summer seat in the Italian mountains at Vallombrosa, and here during the warm months his wife, whose taste is naturally eclectic, has been studying music of the most varied characters with Amherst Webber, the English musician, who, Mr. Story says, is possessed of great musical genius and with whom the brothers de Reszke also study in Poland.

"My wife," said Mr. Story, "is a tremendous worker. Her temperament and absolute rest are utterly incompatible."

MAURICE GRAU IN TOWN.

Denies Reports of Unprofitable Business in the West.

Manager Maurice Grau arrived in the city unexpectedly yesterday afternoon from the West, where he has been with his grand opera company. Reports from the West of disappointing patronage of the company gave rise to rumors that Mr. Grau's unexpected return indicated a prospective change in his plans for the season. This was denied by Mr. Grau at the Metropolitan Opera House last night.

"I came East to meet the members of my family, who return from Europe this week," he said. "That is all that brought me here. The company's Western tour has been very satisfactory so far.

"Mme. Calvé's illness is of course greatly to be deplored, but it has been immensely exaggerated by dispatches. The report that she would be unable to appear again this season is absurd. Mme. Calvé will sing one week from Thursday at Chicago without fail. She is suffering from bronchitis, but has greatly improved under careful treatment and rest from travel."

DIETRICHSTEIN ON PLAGIARISM.

Author of "Song of the Sword" Turns the Tables on A. C. Gunter.

Leo Dietrichstein, who it was intimated by Archibald Clavering Gunter, had in writing his play, "The Song of the Sword," drawn upon a novel by Robert Shortz, entitled "The Gift of Bonaparte," the dramatic rights of which are owned by Mr. Gunter, has arrived in this city from Boston, highly indignant at the charge, and in turn accuses the author of "The Gift of Bonaparte" of plagiarism.

"I bought a copy of Mr. Shortz's novel in Boston after Mr. Gunter's assertion," he said yesterday, "and, while I found in it nothing that would justify the allegation that it served as a model for me, I did find a striking similarity between it and an obscure French novel entitled 'Le Petit Caporal,' which was published in Paris years and years ago, in the early sixties, I think. While I was writing 'The Song of the Sword' my wife happened upon 'Le Petit Corporal,' among a lot of other old French books in a second-hand bookstore. The plot of the story was laid precisely in the period with which I was dealing, and naturally interested me. It gave me the idea of the assault upon the woman by the soldiers in the first act, although this incident is treated in a different manner by me.

"On reading 'The Gift of Bonaparte' I found that the author of the novel had evidently been inspired from the same source, but his inspiration was confined to literally translating whole passages from it. I can point out several. Besides, it bears the earmarks of a translation. The construction of some of the sentences betrays the translator's hand. Mr. Gunter knowing the novel to be built up from a foreign work accused me of plagiarism for the purpose of calling attention to the book with a view to increasing its sale, or he acted in good faith and subsequently discovered the facts. This latter is the more likely, for Mr. Frohman has heard nothing further from Mr. Gunter.

"Any playwright might be accused of deriving his inspiration from the works of others. Plays have been written since the time of Sophocles, Aeschylus, Euripides, Aristophanes, and the other Greek dramatists, and it would be impossible to invent an absolutely original plot or situation. The variety lies in the manner of construction and treatment. In searching through libraries for works dealing with a particular historical period, one naturally comes across, and is likely to utilize material and atmosphere that have been drawn upon before, and will be drawn upon again. I came across all the stuff that Sardou used for 'Mme. Sans Gêne,' every bit of it. The same thing doubtless would be found to obtain in the case of Rostrand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac.' It is inevitable when you are handling historical subjects. But the construction and treatment ought, of course, to be distinctively the writer's, and in 'The Song of the Sword' I flatter myself that they are."

The Kaltenborn Concert.

Considering the rival attractions, it was a more than fair-sized audience that assembled in Carnegie Hall last evening. It showed the habitual hospitality bordering on gluttony of the Sunday night concert audience in the matter of encores. Of the four soloists of the occasion, Miss Ella Ruegger, the 'cellist, was perhaps the most noteworthy. She played a concerto by Jules de Swert, which is more proper to the instrument than most 'cello concertos, and in which the display of technic is comparatively subordinate. It was performed in a musicianly spirit, with a good tone and competent execution. Her second number was Bruch's "Kol Nidrei."

Miss Stillwell, Miss Voigt, and M. de Gogorza also made acceptable contributions, which cut the orchestral numbers down to six, including two selections from Wagner. Three movements of Saint-Saens's ballet music to "Henry VIII." and a Strauss waltz were notably well played.

The Amusement Company Deal.

The rumor that negotiations had been closed between the European syndicate represented by Walter F. Burns and the New York Amusement Company and George W. Lederer was denied by L. S. Sire last night. He said that Mr. Burns was at the New York Theatre on Saturday night and further discussed the matter, but that no agreement was reached. Mr. Sire added that the deal was progressing, however, and a final settlement would probably be arrived at in a few days. Mr. Lederer is now in Boston. He is expected back in this city in a couple of days.

INSANE OVER A CHURCH FAIR.

Mrs. Hartley's Ambition to be on the Committee Not Gratified.

Mrs. Emma Hartley, forty-one years old, of 194 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, was taken yesterday from St. Catharine's Hospital to the Long Island State Hospital, having become insane. According to members of the woman's family and others, her condition was chiefly brought about by her failure to be placed on the committee in charge of a recent fair held in a Baptist church.

Mrs. Hartley is a member of the church. Her husband is a salesman, and they have three daughters, one of whom is married to a Baptist missionary and is now in Persia. The other two daughters and Mrs. Hartley have always taken an active interest in church affairs. Mrs. Hartley made some fancy work for the recent fair, and it was her ambition to be placed on the committee. When she was ignored she became melancholy, and expressed her belief to friends that enemies were trying to ruin her.

Mrs. Hartley showed the first signs of mental disorder on Monday, and a doctor was called. He found that the woman was suffering from religious mania, and advised her family to keep a close watch on her. Mrs. Hartley became very violent on Saturday night, and tried to kill her two daughters, who fled from the house. The woman next began to wreck her home, smashing furniture and crockery. She then ran from the house and began to scream at the top of her voice, believing that she had murdered her family. Policeman Schlusman of the Hamburg Avenue Station found Mrs. Hartley at Evergreen Avenue and Halsey Street. When taken into custody she said that she had killed her family, and then fell on her knees in the street and prayed fervantly. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, and, as she continued violent, it became necessary to remove her to the State institution.

Relatives of the woman told the police that Mrs. Hartley received a letter recently from her daughter in Persia, to the effect that her health was failing, and this possibly helped to unbalance her mind. When she first showed symptoms of insanity she declared that God had made her Queen of Persia.

FOUND THE PIN HE SWALLOWED.

It Went Down Mr. Smith's Throat and Came Out of His Finger.

Three years ago Percy Smith of Whitestone swallowed a pin. He was in the rooms of an athletic club to which he belonged, when he started to call to a friend across the room. He had a pin between his teeth, and when he opened his mouth it slipped into his throat and lodged there. He was hurried to Dr. Bleecker, who attempted to reach the pin with a pair of small forceps. Before he could do so the pin slipped down the throat. It gave no trouble after that. Mr. Smith forgot the incident after a time.

On Saturday his little finger on the right hand was slightly inflamed, and what appeared to be a small sliver appeared in the inflamed part. Mr. Smith took a needle and started to take out what he supposed was a splinter of wood. He opened the inflamed part sufficiently to get hold of the supposed sliver, and after some trouble drew it out, when it was found to be the pin he had swallowed in the Summer of 1896. It was discolored and incrusted, and when the layer of other matter was removed, the pin was found to be pitted, presumably by the action of the acids in the stomach.

RUNAWAY IN THE PARK.

Horse After Running Into Another Animal Had to be Shot.

A valuable horse, attached to a runabout owned and driven by Martin L. Schwartz of 114 East Eighty-first Street, ran away in Central Park at Ninetieth Street and the West Drive yesterday. The horse was frightened by a collision with another runabout, which was being driven by John Gilligan of 611 East Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Schwartz's horse ran over to the Bridle Path, and there was in collision with a horse ridden by Arthur Herschman of 28 West Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Schwartz's horse was injured so severely that it was unable to rise and had to be shot.

Mr. Herschman was considerably shaken by being thrown to the ground, but falling in the comparatively soft gravel of the path he escaped serious hurts. All the persons exchanged cards and left the Park.

HARDY'S MURDERER STILL FREE.

Police Will Not Admit They Have Any Clue of Value.

The Brooklyn police made no progress yesterday toward running down the murderer or murderers of young Frederick Hardy, who was killed and robbed at Fort Hamilton on the night of Oct. 22. Capt. Reynolds and the detectives of the local Central Office were working on the case all day, but would not admit that they had developed any clue of value.

It was intimated at Police Headquarters last night, however, that the detectives on the case had a man at Fort Hamilton under suspicion and that there might be important developments in the case in a day or two.

Mrs. Mackay's Harbor Hill Home.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who recently purchased the extensive tract of land at Roslyn, L. I., known as Harbor Hill, for a country home, has bought another large tract in the same vicinity, consisting of part of the estate of Meyers Valentine. The part purchased includes an old mill and a water right. The mill is to be turned into an electric lighting plant. The plant will be operated by water power, and will supply electric light and power for the house Mrs. Mackay is building. It is said the land purchased from Valentine cost $15,000.

Delayed Wedding Announcement.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The marriage of Dr. Joseph F. Bradley, a young physician of this city, and Miss Ella Travers was announced to-day. It took place last Summer in New York, but was kept a secret until now. Both are well known and popular.

TROOPS SENT TO DAGUPAN

Gen. Wheaton Commands Expedition to Descend Upon Tarlac.

WILL SURROUND AGUINALDO

Lawton and MacArthur Are Moving Upon Filipino Headquarters from Other Directions.

MANILA, Nov. 5.—This evening a fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila for the most important expedition of the Autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan or some other northern port.

Gen. Wheaton commands, with a brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth Infantry, the Thirty-third Infantry, two guns of the Sixth Artillery, and two Gatlings. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reyes, and Aztec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort.

A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the other warships that are patrolling the north coast of Luzon. The landing will be made under cover of the guns of the fleet.

It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila Railroad toward Tarlac or to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base further north.

Dagupan and Apparri are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north, and it is supposed the points where most of the filibustering parties land.

Since the beginning of hostilities it has been the unanimous opinion of military experts here that the Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With Gens. Wheaton, MacArthur, and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions, and the mountains hemming in the other side, the insurgent capital will soon become untenable.

Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the northern end of the island. Possibly he may slide around Gen. Lawton's front to the southern provinces, but as MacArthur's and Lawton's troops are spread across the country from Angeles to Cabanatuan, it will be difficult for the insurgents to escape.

Should the concerted operations succeed, all organized insurrection on a large scale should be at an end early next Spring, although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles.

The problem is to move troops about the country, to maintain transportation, and to hold the territory gained.

The moral effect of the arrival of a large American army is calculated upon to sap Aguinaldo's strength by desertions, and through the loss of hope among the supporters of the revolutionary movement.

Dagupan lies about 130 miles almost due north of Manila on the shores of the Gulf of Lingayen. It is about 50 miles north of Tarlac, and the terminus of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad, for the possession of which it was said some days ago the Americans would wage a vigorous campaign.

MANY FILIPINOS KILLED.

Col. Smith and Major O'Brien Make Advances and Defeat the Insurgents—78 Prisoners Taken.

MANILA, Nov. 6.—Two columns of Gen. MacArthur's division yesterday took Magalang, about six miles northeast of Angeles.

Col. Smith, with two battalions of the Seventeenth Infantry, two guns of the First Artillery, and a body of engineers, advanced from Angeles. Major O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry and two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, moved from Calulet.

Col. Smith killed 11 insurgents, wounded 128, and captured 50, as well as taking a lot of insurgent transportation.

Major O'Brien killed 49 insurgents, wounded many, and took 28 prisoners. The Americans had eleven men wounded.

FEBRUARY WILL SEE END OF WAR.

Gen. Corbin Says Authorities Have Orders to Parley No More.

DAYTON, Ohio., Nov. 5.—Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin arrived in this city to-day. To-morrow he will go to his old home, Batavia, to vote, and will return immediately to Washington. He remarked briefly on the Philippine situation that he fully expected to see the end of the insurrection by February. He said the military authorities there have orders to end the uprising without further parleying.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS.

The only effect that the cooler weather has had on the men's wear department of the wool goods market is to increase the business which comes from the small concerns who buy nearer hand to mouth and from the custom tailors. There has been considerable stock trading in heavy weights. Efforts are being made to get out sample pieces of Spring goods so that clothiers may send their representatives on the road. They wish to get out within another week or ten days if possible, but it looks now as though this time was going to be delayed a little.

Dress goods continue without any particular change in the amount of business transacted, though many lines of wool fabrics are practically cleaned out. The demand has, however, been quite general all over the field, and those lines which have been closed out were in shortest supply. The amount of business has been something tremendous. Flannels, crepons, mohairs, plaids, homespuns, and particularly fancy backs have been in steady demand. The advanced prices have been firmly maintained, and the most desirable fabrics will undoubtedly advance again very soon. Foreign fabrics which are higher in grade than domestic makes have also been active.

The following advances have been named during the week on cotton goods:

Bliss, Fabyan & Co. advanced Empress flannels ¼ cent per yard, Glendale 4-4 and Piscataquis 4-4 bleached cottons ⅛ cent per yard, Palmer eight-ounce fancy denims and Palmer eight-ounce black denims ½ cent; Bates turkey-red damask to 32½ cents net; Edwards 4-4 taffeta lining, ½ cent; standard 4-4 taffeta lining, Lenox taffeta lining, Majestic satin stripe, ¼ cent; Lacoma Canton flannels and Biddeford Canton flannels, ¼ cent per yard, and Columbian K blue denims, ¼ cent per yard.

Woodward, Baldwin & Co. advanced all four-yard 56 by 60 brown sheetings to 4¾ cents per yard.

Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. advanced Clifton Arrow four-yard brown sheetings ⅛ cent per yard.

Catlin & Co. made the following advanced prices on Atlantic wide sheetings: 10-4, bleached, 27½c; brown, 25c; 9-4, bleached, 25c; brown, 22½c; 8-4, bleached, 22½c; brown, 20c; 7-4, bleached, 20c; brown, 18c; 6-4, bleached, 18c; brown, 16c; 50-inch, bleached, 16c; brown, 14c; 5-4, bleached, 14c; brown, 12½c; 42-inch, bleached, 12½c; also have advanced Scorchers Peabody H, Pelham Q, and Ellerton W 8, all 4-4, bleached, ¼c each, and Atlantic 42-inch, 45-inch, 50-inch, and 52-inch pillow tubing ½c per yard.

Deering, Milliken & Co. advanced all 4-yard 56 by 60 brown sheetings to 4¾c.

B. B. & R. Knight, through William E. Wall, selling agent, have put "Fruit of the Loom" 4-4 and 7-8 bleached a value only.

Lawrence, Taylor & Co. advanced the following bleached cottons: Blackstone 4-4, ½ cent, to 6¾ cents per yard; Hope 4-4, Fitchville 4-4, and Forget-Me-Not 4-4, 2½ per cent.; Lonsdale cambric muslins, ¼ cent, to 10 cents per yard, and cambrics as follows: Berkeley Coronet, ¼ cent, to 7¼ cents; No. 60, ¼ cent, to 8¾ cents; No. 100, ½ cent, to 11 cents; extras, ⅛ cent, to 12 cents; No. 150, ½ cent, to 14 cents; No. 180, ½ cent, to 16½ cents, and No. 300, ½ cent, to 17½ cents per yard.

Joy, Langdon & Co. advanced Hamilton ticks ¼ cent as follows: D, B.O.G., SE, AA, BB, and AAA.

The Continental Mills, through W. H. Childs, selling agent, advanced prices as follows: Continental "C" brown sheeting, ¼c; do "D," ¼c; Continental 42, 45, and 48 inch brown sheetings, ¼c; Continental 42-inch pillow tubing, ½c; do, 45-inch, ½c; do, 50-inch, ½c; "Puritan, 4-4 bleached at value; "Auburn," 4-4 bleached at value; Continental, 4-4 cambric, at value.

Grinnell, Willis & Co. advanced Wamsutta cambric to 10c.

Whitman & Phelps advanced Shetucket 8-ounce plain blue denims, ¼c per yard; also, all Shetucket tickings, ½c per yard.

Smith, Hogg & Gardner advanced standard drills, bleached, brown and blue, all widths, ¼c per yard, and special qualities, ½c per yard.

COLONIAL TELEGRAPH LINES.

Gen. Greely Says a Pacific Cable Is Essential—Work Done in Cuba and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The extent to which the Government is constructing and operating cable and telegraph lines as a result of recent territorial acquisitions and controls is brought out in the report of Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer. This shows that the telegraph system of Cuba, formerly owned and operated by Spain, has been taken over and developed by the Signal Corps, and that at the close of the fiscal year 2,500 miles of line were in operation, of which 606 miles were absolutely new lines and the remainder largely reconstructed.

Gen. Greely discusses the question of Cuban cable and telephone concessions, showing the legal and diplomatic difficulties surrounding them, as well as the practical difficulties under which the military cable lines are kept in operation. He recommends the laying of a deep-sea cable between Puerto Rico and Cuba, which would cost about $600,000. By this means all communication between Puerto Rico and the United States would pass over strictly American lines.

In the Philippines Gen. Greely shows that the effort of the United States to lay cables for military operations was antagonized by private companies owning lines there. He says there are certain provisions of the Spanish cable concessions which plainly cannot be acceded to by the United States, especially the absolute cable rights for an indefinite period, not only in the Philippines, but in all Spanish possessions in the Pacific. He says it is only a matter of time when Luzon will be connected with Formosa by an international cable, thus giving an outlet to Japan and China.

A vague idea of the magnitude of the Signal Corps' work under Major Thompson's supervision in the Philippines, he says, may be conveyed by the statement that over the telegraph system alone more than 260,000 messages, many long and all on public business, were transmitted in the ten months ending June 30, and over 45,000 in May alone.

As to a Pacific cable the report says in part:

"In order to join close together the United States and its Pacific colonies it is essential to span the Pacific by a submarine cable, as recommended by the President to Congress in his special message of Feb. 10, 1899. The great value of such a cable is not alone for military purposes, but more especially for the fostering of industrial interests in the new colonies and in order to facilitate commercial operations."

Gen. Greely suggests that an international cable conference should consider the whole subject of the rights of cable property in time of war.

Wireless telegraphy receives considerable attention. Gen. Greely says that as a means of connecting the islands of the West Indies, Hawaii, and the Philippines, which are in the range of its action, wireless telegraphy should prove of value. The Signal Corps' experiments have shown that its officers and men are able to furnish a practicable system of wireless telegraphy. The Signal Corps has already operated its own system successfully between Fire Island and Fire Island Lightship, a distance of about twelve miles. Gen. Greely says there is no reasonable doubt that in the immediate future wireless telegraphy will replace, with equal advantage to commerce and the army, the military cables necessary to connect harbor fortifications.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edward Bleecker.

Dr. Edward Bleecker died at his home in Whitestone yesterday afternoon at

MOSS REPORTS TO MAZET

Attacks Mr. Croker in a Review of Assembly Committee's Work.

TAKES UP LEADER'S TESTIMONY

Asks Questions and Answers Them with "I Am Working for My Pocket All the Time."

The following letter was yesterday sent to Chairman Mazet by Frank Moss of counsel to the Legislative Investigating Committee:

"In response to requests for a statement of the most important points that have been developed in the examination of the special committee of the Assembly and of the purpose of the investigation, we submit the following:

"We have never lost sight of the fact that the primary purpose of the investigation was to furnish to the Legislature definite information concerning the operation of public offices in the City of New York, revealing the abuses existing there, and indicating measures for relief. That evils existed was well shown, and it would have been comparatively easy to have occupied all of the time in presenting proof of specific wrongs, leaving the causes to be inferred and leaving it for the Legislature to determine the places where remedies should be applied.

"Our judgment was that the root of the evil was in the spirit of the organization controlling public offices, which it seems to us has had an extraordinary opportunity to make itself effective through certain provisions of the charter. If a less unscrupulous organization than Tammany Hall had obtained the first administration under the new charter, it is likely that its possibilities would not have become known until the plan of government devised had become so established as to be very difficult to change.

"It seemed to us important at the very outset of the investigation to announce its text. It seemed to us that the text should be given and the initial sermon preached by no less a personage than the leader of Tammany Hall himself. Many doubted the wisdom of that course, believing that it would be better to examine the departments first, reserving his examination for the end of the investigation. They thought that the calling of Mr. Croker at the beginning and the continuing with less interesting witnesses would result in a dying out of public interest—an anti-climax; but it was not our business to pose before the people nor to plan for mere spectacular sensational effects.

MR. CROKER'S TESTIMONY.

"At the very outset the extraordinary matters connected with the Roebling fireproof business was shown, and as a part of that showing Mr. Croker himself was called to the stand. Counsel endeavored to remain in the background and to perform the function mainly of inducing the leader of the regnant organization to preach his sermon. The result was such a declaration of principles as was never before made by the leader of a party controlling the interests if not the destinies of one of the greatest cities in the world in the greatest Republic of the world.

"Many who were unaware of the plans of the counsel and committee wondered at the gentleness with which the witness was treated, and at the policy of the committee in permitting him to take refuge from certain questions under the plea of 'private business,' but we felt that the largest purposes were served by giving him and to similar witnesses the fullest latitude in the statement of their position and in the recording of their own characters and their own thoughts.

"It required not only courage, but patience and persistence to carry out this plan, because, unlike any other legislative investigation in this State, we were met with a solid opposition and defiance by substantially every office and department in the city government. Possessing no direct contempt powers, and the Legislature being out of session, our only recourse for protection was the District Attorney, who himself was an object of investigation, and never veiled his hostility to us and to our work. It was suggested to us that we should hold our sessions in another county, but we decided to continue in the very centre of the departments which needed investigation, and not to run away from them under any pressure of difficulty or danger.

"It was Mr. Croker himself who announced the text and preached the sermon. Everything that has been developed since that important performance has borne a direct relation to it. Those who have said that our investigation was discursive or scattering have not understood the plan and purpose of it.

THE LEADER'S STATEMENTS.

"What were some of the statements that Mr. Croker made? He readily admitted that he was the leader of Tammany Hall; that it was a well-organized and disciplined body; that its nominations were equivalent to election; that its members stood by each other; that it expected its successful candidates to give their patronage to the organization, even though they be Judges of the courts, and readily admitted that he was the most powerful man in the City of New York, and that his wishes and desires were more respected than any other man.

Q.—Do you know of another citizen who has had his wishes respected as you have? A.—Some has in this city; yes, Sir. Q.—Who? A.—Not at this present time, probably not so much as me. There are others have their influences, but probably not to such an extent as me. Q.—So that at the present time your influence politically is larger than the influence of any other man that you know of? A.—I don't know about that. Q.—You may be a little modest about it, but if I say it is so you will not contradict it, will you? A.—You can say so; ro. I won't contradict you.

Q.—If a Judge has appointed an honest and capable man who was his personal friend, and not a member of the organization, of course he is out of line with the party who elected him? A.—We expect him to help the organization men. Q.—But he is out of line with the party who elected him? A.—Yes. Q.—And that is the theory of the City Government right through, isn't it, that the organization which is in control should have all the officers in every department, judicial, executive, administrative, everything? A.—Yes, that is what I believe the people voted our ticket for. Q.—And that is why you have the emblem of the Tiger who has a large mouth and is constantly eating? A.—That was so when we put you off the police force.

Q.—You do have discipline, don't you? A.—We try to. Yes. Q., (reading)—"Keeps the whip end over his henchmen," that is right? A.—Yes. Q.—A great many of these men would think only about what they could do and have by themselves if the leader wasn't looking after them, wouldn't they, in all parties? A.—Yes. Q.—They have all to be kept in line, haven't they? And it takes a lot of time? A.—Well, you have got to have them in line, yes. Q.—It takes a great deal of time and patience? A.—Yes. Q.—And you work pretty hard at it? A.—Yes. Q.—And the title of this article, "One Day in the Life of Croker, the Political Boss of New York," fairly covers the case? A.—That is about four times you have said that now. Q.—I am trying to get an answer from you. A.—I leave it to you. Q.—In the same way that you did before? A.—Yes. Q.—And you don't deny it? A.—No.

Q.—It is not, then, a matter of wide statesmanship or patriotism altogether, but it is wide statesmanship, patriotism, and personal gain mixed up, isn't it? A.—It is "to the party belong the spoils." We would expect every one to stand by.

ON JOHN F. CARROLL.

These quotations show the leader's estimate of the principles of his organization. His statements were echoed by John F. Carroll, his deputy, who surrendered a position paying $12,000 a year to become Mr. Croker's lieutenant, and he thrives, according to his testimony, on no visible income. He was asked about Mr. Croker:

Q.—His word goes with them all (the members of Tammany Hall) doesn't it, whether they are in office or out of office? A.—Pretty generally. Q.—And what is what you intend in the management of your organization—discipline—you and Mr. Croker—discipline? A.—Yes. Q.—They must obey, must they not? A.—They don't usually last if they don't. Q.—In your position as assistant, or deputy, when questions of patronage come up—that is, the appointment of subordinates in the different departments—you as deputy or assistant endeavor to secure the result that Mr. Croker desires, don't you? A.—Yes. Q.—And the appointees know that they hold their positions subject to the approval of the organization and of the leader, don't they? A.—Certainly.

Q.—You are subordinate to him, are you? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Now, a politician would not be able to last long having his disapproval? A.—It is as smooth as glass. Q.—But if you should do a matter which in his judgment was not best for the party you would expect to be called down, wouldn't you? A.—I would, yes, Sir. Q.—And you find him intelligent on those things, don't you? A.—Very. Q.—You find him able to hold the party together, both in the city and in the State? A.—He has, quite successfully, I think. Q.—Now, you look upon it as Mr. Croker expressed himself this morning, I presume, that all officers who are elected as candidates of Tammany Hall, from judicial officers down, owe a duty to the party who elected them? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—And it is their duty to make all appointments and manage all patronage with reference to that duty? A.—Yes, Sir, that is what we expect.

"Other prominent leaders of Tammany Hall expressed the same personal subservtency to Mr. Croker and the same party policy.

"Now, let us see what principles govern the personal conduct of the leader and what example he sets to his well-disciplined organization. He testified that he was a member of the real estate firm of Meyer & Croker, but said, "I know very little about the business." He admitted that that firm received substantially all of the judicial sales from the officials whose selection was due to the will of his organization and of himself, the dominant member thereof. He admitted that his firm secured the majority of the sales in foreclosure which came through the Judges.

REFEREES AND JUDICIAL SALES.

"He had said that Tammany Judges should appoint Tammany referees, and upon being asked if the referee appointed his own firm to sell property, whether the referee did a good party act, he answered Yes.

Q.—If he appoints your firm, he does a good party act, you say? A.—Yes. Q.—So we have it, then, that you, participating in the selection of Judges before election, participate in the emolument that comes down at the end of their judicial proceedings, namely, in judicial sales? A.—Yes. Q.—And it goes into your pocket? A.—Yes. Q.—And the nomination of a Judge on the Tammany ticket in this city is almost equivalent to an election? A.—Yes. Q.—So that if you have a controlling voice in the affairs of that party and secure the nomination of true men, you may be sure that at least in the firm of Meyer & Croker you will, as a true Democrat, get some of that profit? A.—We at least expect to be befriended. Q.—Then you are working for your own pocket? A.—All the time, the same as you are. Q.—It is not, then, as a matter of wide statesmanship or patriotism altogether, but it is wide statesmanship, patriotism, and personal gain mixed up, isn't it? A.—It is "to the party belongs the spoils." We should expect every one to stand by.

Q.—But as a member of Tammany Hall, you are going in for your share of the money as well as glory? A.—I want to get my living.

Q.—And to them belong the positions and various money matters that trickle through the administration, don't they? A.—Anything that comes legitimately.

Q.—These judicial sales come through referees who are appointed by Judges? A.—Yes. Q.—The line right through being Democratic now, isn't it entirely consistent with honor and integrity that these Judges and referees should appoint your firm as the auctioneer? A.—Yes. Q.—Perfectly right, isn't it? A.—I should think it would be. They don't always do it. Q.—You realize that they ought to do it because it is an organization matter right through? A.—They are not asking it. Q.—But they ought to do it without being asked? A.—Yes.

"Mr. Croker's personal interests were shown also in the bond business of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company. It was proven that substantially all the city employes have taken their bonds in this company. It is also a fact that almost every pawnbroker (being under the supervision of the police,) has taken his $10,000 bond in that company. Mr. Freedman testified that he brought Mr. Croker into the company to secure his influence, and testified that he had stock in the company, and Mr. Freedman further said that he divided his personal emoluments with Mr. Croker.

THE AUTO-TRUCK COMPANY.

"The testimony showed that Mr. Croker's share of the real estate business was not less than $25,000 a year, and that his return from the investment of his influence in the bond company was somewhere from $25,000 to $50,000 a year. The personal end of the business was also shown in the great success that came to the Roebling Fireproof Company when it took Mr. Croker's son to the business, paying him a salary of $2,500 for learning, and paying a large fee to Mr. Croker's nephew, in return for which it is now printed upon the current edition of the building laws as the recognized standard in fireproofing, though concrete construction has been under the disapproval of the building authorities for a long time. That Mr. Croker has secured large interests in large concerns subject to the interference of city departments in return for his influence was indicated by his refuge in the excuse of 'private business' whenever such subjects were touched upon. One illustration of the private business excuse of Mr. Croker:

Mr. Moss—How much stock have you in the Auto-Truck Company, (the compressed air-power company)? Mr. Croker—I decline to answer that.

Q.—Are you the Chairman of the Executive Committee? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you pay for your stock in the Auto-Truck Company? A.—I decline to answer that.

Q.—You have talked about the Auto-Truck Company for publication, have you not? A.—Before? Yes. I would not tell any man my private business.

Q.—When one man who holds no official position and is in receipt of no official salary controls the city department, makes the officers, dictates the policy of the officers in all directions, and then gets into companies without having to pay anything for the stock—. A. (Interrupting)—How do you know that? A.—I want to find out. A.—I won't let you know.

Q.—We have a right to know how a man that controls the municipal actions is able to go and put his hands on business men and put their stock in his pocket for nothing. A.—You don't know that. Q.—Will you tell me? Have you done it? A.—I won't tell you whether I have or not; that is my private affair. Q.—You dare not say that you have not done it, do you? A.—Dare me; I won't tell my private business.

Q.—Did not your associates in the Auto-Truck Company bring you in there and present you with a substantial block of stock in order to secure your mighty influence in preventing the city departments from interfering with that company? A.—I decline to answer that. Q.—And if that be so, that because of your power in this community you have been brought in and saddled on that company to do your share in eating its profits, simply because you are the political boss of the city, that is your affair and not ours, is that it? A.—That is your version of it. Q.—You will not tell us whether it is or not? A.—That is my private affair. Q.—Were you not given $140,000 of that company's stock? A.—I decline to answer. Q.—Without the payment of a dollar? A.—I decline to answer.

MR. MOSS ASKS QUESTIONS.

"Without further quotations it is clear enough that the sermon was preached by Mr. Croker, and that the text was, 'I am working for my pocket all the time.' Every circumstance of official delinquency and misconduct that has been proved, in whatever department it was found, stands directly related to the sermon, the preacher, and the text.

"Why is it that the Police Department does not close the poolrooms, concerning which overwhelming testimony has been given, which testimony has just been corroborated by the presentment of the October Grand Jury? Isn't the police force competent to close up the poolrooms? Is not enough money provided for the support of that force? Why are not the poolrooms closed? A. 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why would not Commissioner Keating tell the Aldermen what streets he intended to pave with the $2,000,000 that he wanted to have voted? Why did he tell them to go to a warmer clime for their information? The leader's text was, 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why did the same Commissioner permit forty contracts for regulating, filling, grading, and curbing streets to be executed in so lamentable a way as to call out the repeated reports to the Mayor by a faithful Commissioner of Accounts, who, with engineering reports and photographs, pointed out most distinctly the frauds that were being perpetrated? And why were these badly constructed works accepted by the Commissioner of Highways, despite the protests of the Commissioner of Accounts? And why was the city's money paid contractors in full when the proofs of their dereliction were in existence? Mr. Croker's text was, 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why does the Department of Bridges lay out the bridge upon the lines of an existing franchise, when a more convenient location can be found at a distance from it? Mr. Croker's text was: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why does the Brooklyn candidate for Register persist in his candidacy in the face of the testimony given by Romanelli that he paid his money as a district leader to secure contracts and privileges in the Street-Cleaning Department? The great leader has said: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

THE RAMAPO CONTRACT.

"Why do Commissioners, Dalton Holahan, et al. persist in their intention of forcing upon the people the Ramapo contract, in defiance of an overwhelming and angry popular disapproval? Why are they so careless of the judgment of their fellow-citizens? The text of the investigation announced by the great preacher of the investigation was: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why are there so many irregularities and inequalities in the Tax Department? Why was Mr. Croker exempted from personal taxation? Why was the assessment on Mr. Sexton's house reduced in this period of increase and why was Mr. Croker's house favored? Why is it that the adjoining buildings differ so remarkably in the assessments placed upon them? The text of the sermon is: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"What is the explanation of the irregularities in building matters? Why was a building code constructed without reference to the interests of the common people? Why does it ignore the needs of the tenement house dwellers, and why was it jammed through the Municipal Assembly against the protests of architects, engineers, and eminent citizens of all classes? Why is it that the building interests of this great city are to be turned over to the discretion, the whims, and the will of a Building Commissioner in whom the people have not confidence? It was Mr. Croker and not we who announced the text: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why was it that every piece of architectural work under the jurisdiction of the different departments and officers of the city, whether it was for the revision of the masterly plans of the Hall of Records, or for the construction of dump cars and ice boxes, was given to one firm of architects (?) who were unable to give any examples or proofs of architectural ability? The text was: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why was it that the Dock Commissioners, upon their own construction of certain sections of the charter, gave out over $700,000 worth of work to personal and political friends without public competition, and how was it that the unknown and untried concern which has been allowed to do $75,000 worth of asphalting, and will do much more, without competition, has also secured the contract for removing the snow next Winter—asphalt and snow? The text was: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why is it that the unfortunate old people in the almshouse are cared for at a total expenditure for food, clothing, and supplies of 9½ cents a day per head, while the horde of officeholders have their salaries increased, while the laws are evaded to increase their number, and the salary lists of the city in a time of increased tax burdens are tremendously enlarged? Remember the text: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

CONTRACTS FOR GREAT WORKS.

"How is it that the political firm as described by John D. Crimmins is without competition in the securing of the great works of changing motive power of railroads? How is it that the air is full of rumors that the same firm will receive the contract for rapid transit and for Ramapo construction? The text was: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"How is it that the Highways Department permits the work of those contractors to be done in such a way as to impede travel, annoy citizens, injure stockholders, and monopolize the public streets? How is it that such work is allowed to be prolonged by the notorious indolence and inefficiency of laborers on a contract which gives to the contractors 15 per cent. on labor bills? The text was: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why are immense improvements projected in the County of Queens on such lines as to involve enormous expenditures, and, in the language of Mr. Windmüller, to amount to the virtual confiscation of private property? For answer we are driven to Mr. Croker's text: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"Why is it that the brothels, the outrageous and disgusting dance halls, the resorts for unmentionable vice, have so thrived and grown as to injure the rights of the people, sometimes in the best sections of the city, and so as to subject even the innocent pedestrian to the assaults of vicious women? How is it that new disorderly houses are opened with lanterns and banners? How is it that the most disgusting and demoralizing exhibitions are conducted openly and in the view of passers-by in the street, and are permitted to be crowded by boys as well as by men? How is it that the disorderly houses on the great east side, teeming with its child population, have so grown in number and are so filled with the spirit of business competition that they now have their male pullers-in, like the clothing shops on Baxter Street? We can find no answer but the leader's text: 'I am working for my pocket all the time.'

"The great mass of testimony that has been taken involving many other points and the great mass of facts known to counsel and committee and not yet developed, contain many more questions of as deep import as those we have mentioned, and we find no answer but the text announced at the opening of the investigation.

MOSS ON THE RESULT.

"Never before was an investigation conducted under such circumstances of disadvantage, difficulty, opposition, defiance, and danger, and we believe that never before has an investigation amassed such facts carrying such thrilling and important warnings to the people. We have believed it to be our duty to proceed to the end, and have not wavered, even when we have not been understood, supported, or believed in by our friends, knowing that the time would come when the whole story would be read and understood.

"The attacks by Mr. Croker himself upon the counsel and the Chairman of the committee show how hard he and his organization have been struck, but the embarrassing fact is that the incriminating testimony has come from their own lips. It is not in the accusation or denunciation of counsel, but in the answers of their own mouths, that the indictment is found. The combined attack upon Mr. Mazet, conceived in the purpose of destroying this work—of preventing its fruition—like all of the foolish attacks of the past, proves to be a boon to the investigation.

"The truths which have been developed cannot be destroyed by denunciations, but in the heat of controversy intelligent men who are called upon to take sides must necessarily examine the testimony.

"The danger was not in contradiction of the evidence, or in the condemnation of the investigators, but in the apathy of the people and in their failure to know what the testimony was. Thanks be to Mr. Croker and to all of his associates who have joined in the attack, for they have opened the pages of the record, and the truth is being discussed. In the language of one of the speakers at a meeting the other night, 'The Lexow Committee revealed abuses; so did the Mazet Committee, but it has gone beyond, and shown the cause and the principle of these abuses.'

"What is the deduction from these facts, and to what sort of legislative relief do they point? The present government of New York City is neither a republic nor a democracy, for the people are not in it. It is not even a monarchy, for our monarch is not controlled by oath or Constitution. Each Commissioner is a little king in his own district. He has the most extraordinary and tremendous powers. The Commissioners were not elected, and therefore they do not represent the people. They are in with the Mayor for the long term of four years.

"They are not controlled by any elected officer, for we have taken the pains to compel the Mayor to write his own record on these pages. He positively testified that he makes no efforts to oversee them, to direct them, or to advise them, and that if they asked his advice he would not give it, for fear of ulterior purposes in them. The Municipal Assembly has not proved to be any practical or useful check upon them. They are supreme. They care not for the popular will—witness Dalton and Holahan in Ramapo matters.

REFORMS HE THINKS NEEDED.

"But who are they? They are without exception district leaders or high officials in Tammany Hall. They are under that perfect and relentless discipline, and under that magnificent control of Mr. Croker that was described in Mr. Carroll's testimony. Their powers and activity are co-ordinated in the Democratic Club, which is said to contain in its membership every office holder in the city drawing a salary of over $1,000. In that club Mr. Croker holds his court when he leaves his transatlantic racing interests to manage his imperial domain in New York.

"We do not know that it has ever occurred before in the history of the world that the office holders of a great city were combined and co-ordinated in one social club, under the immediate observation of an unelected, unsworn, but all-powerful boss. We may be thankful for this brutal exhibition of what was possible under the provisions of our charter, and in these particulars the relief would seem to include a shortening of the Mayor's term to two years—his being eligible for re-election, his being compelled by law to advise and direct his Commissioners, and his having the power to remove them throughout his term.

"A single chambered municipal assembly is needed rather than a double one; and the financial boards should contain a good working majority of elective officers; Borough Presidents should be abolished or have increased responsibilities and duties. These changes go to the root of the difficulty.

"It is not to be doubted that the boss of such a machine as Tammany Hall under any name would be tempted to live under the text on which the sermon has been preached. But in a city constituted as ours is, it would seem to be the part of wisdom, while maintaining a government in which the power and responsibilities are centralized and can be easily determined, to put that central power where it cannot quibble about its duties and its ability to control subordinates, and where it must submit with reasonable frequency to the approval or disapproval of the people."

MR. CROKER ON MOSS'S REPORT.

Says the Lawyer Is Talking for Platt —Making of His Living.

Mr. Croker was seen at the Democratic Club, and when asked what he had to say about Mr. Moss's report, replied:

"What I told Mr. Moss in reply to his questions about my making a living out of politics was this: I said, 'every man is working for his existence, and that is what you are doing, and you are not doing it honestly.'

"Of course, that report of Mr. Moss is his own version, and he is talking for Platt, and has been doing so. He was created by Platt, and that is why he did not put him on the stand

"No respectable lawyer would act as counsel for such a partisan committee."

THERE ARE OTHERS BUT NONE SO GOOD

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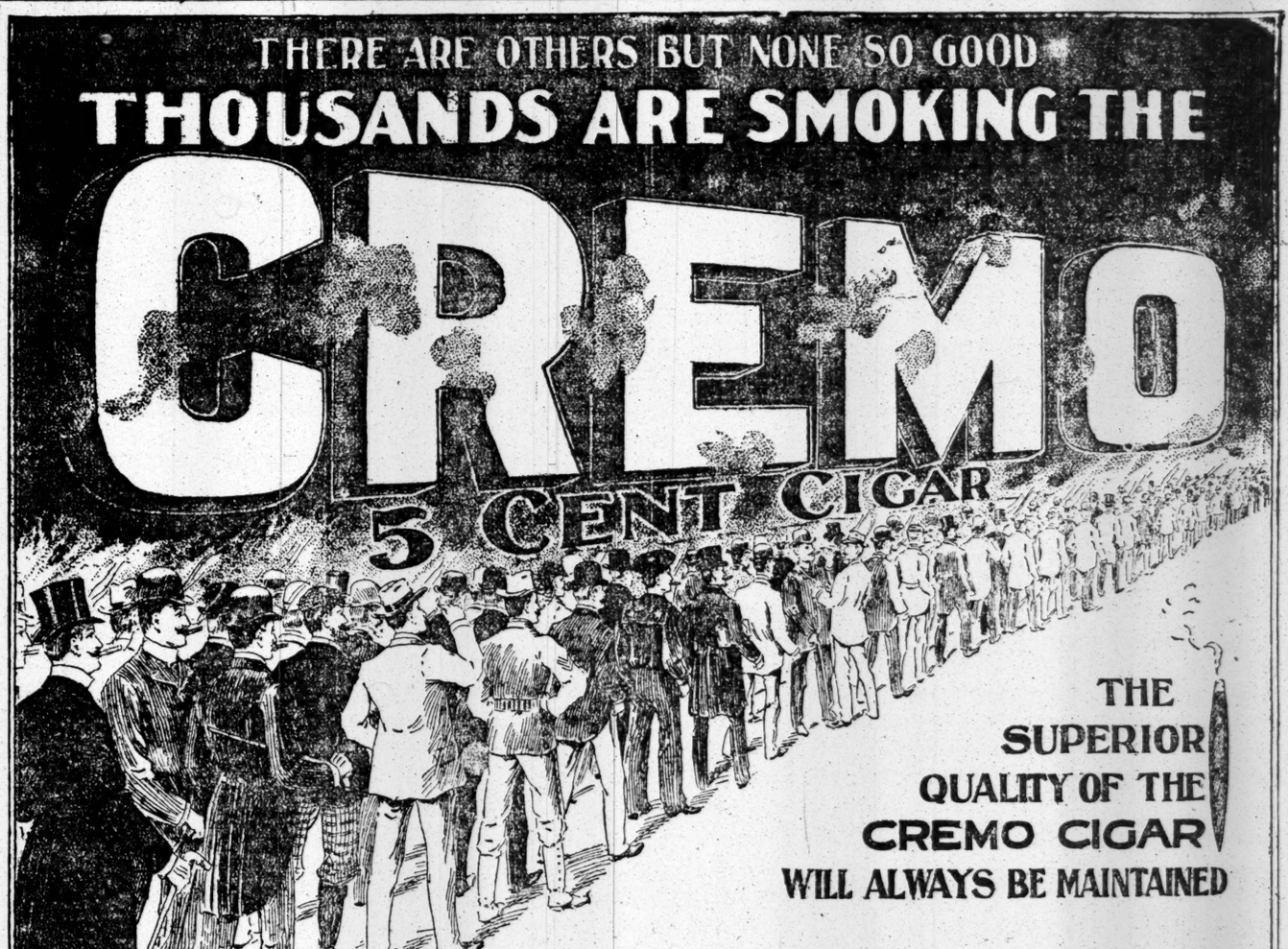

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VOTE FOR THE MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bold and persistent declarations of the so-called Democratic or Silverite Party in favor of continuing the contest for the establishment of the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" as a debasing standard in our monetary system, encouraged by certain discordant notes from the camp of honest money, render it important in my opinion that at this time distinct voice by the unflinching friends of honest money should be given that the people may not be misled or diverted.

Particular emphasis is given at this time to the necessity for such voice by the utterances of the Hon. Carl Schurz and others, who are prepared to place other issues of recent origin before the all-important, and what should be the all-absorbing question until settled—honest money—embodying as it does National honor and safety.

I therefore claim your indulgence to say a word in contradiction of Mr. Schurz's position, and in support of the declaration that the paramount issue before the American people to-day is a sound, unchangeable currency, based upon the only foundation extant which will insure stability and place us on par with the best in the world of civilization—gold.

Any attempt to divert the public mind from that question and minimize it by sentimental questions is not wise or proper. Mr. Schurz is not the employer of men, nor is he compelled to earn his living by daily wage; he consequently cannot be expected to be either in sympathy with our great army of wealth producers or have a practical knowledge of their wants and interests.

I am the employer of a small army of men; their welfare is mine, their loss is my loss. I consequently feel I can, with some practical knowledge of their interests, speak for them.

Every one engaged in business requiring the employment of labor knows that during the years immediately preceding the present prosperous condition, when labor was a drug on the market and ten men awaited every job and wages were low, the employer made no money, scarcely realized enough from the employment of labor to pay for it and pay taxes. Now when ten jobs await every man who will work and labor commands its own price, the employer is making money and prosperity reigns supreme.

I assert that anything that will tend to disrupt such conditions is inimical to the welfare and safety of this country and that there is no question, however important, that can have preference in consideration by this people to the question of maintaining and preserving our present prosperous active conditions—Mr. Schurz and others, sincere and honest, of course, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The living menace to our present condition is the serious agitation of the silver question, for more than agitation it cannot ever hope for in this country, but we have seen the destructive influence and effect of agitation in the years of depression through which we have battled. Our duty I claim is to see to it that a serious recurrence does not take place. The so-called Democratic or Silverite Party, not satisfied with its defeat in 1896, seems determined to force the question again into our political field, with great damage to our industrial, commercial, and financial life.

This year it is being done with the explanation to the friends of honest money that "only local issues are involved and silver is embraced simply for regularity." This may be excusable politics, but it is playing with fire, and those who are lulled into a fancied security with such sophistry will, if Democracy wins, find they have been aiding the enemy in building an intrenchment for occupancy in 1900, and before next midsummer the fruits of the mistake will be painfully manifest. I claim that a vote for the so-called Democratic Party this year is a vote for Bryanism and hard times, a vote for restoration of the conditions of 1896. As one who took an active part in that year against free silver, I feel it a duty to sound this voice of warning to those who agreed with me then.

The argument is used, notably by Mr. Schurz, that the questions involved in "imperialism" and "expansion" are paramount to the "free silver" issue. I am not an imperialist, neither am I an expansionist by force, but first and always I am an American. Where the flag of my country flies, amid the clouds of battle smoke, sustained by gallant American hearts and guns, there my heart, my interests, and my sympathy rest. I may not agree with the purpose or plan under which it is there, but until it floats triumphant and safe I know no question but the flag. The smoke cleared away, and the flag safe, I am ready to take up the question involved and dispose of it according to my best lights and the highest traditions of my country, and if an error has been committed to go to the further extreme that honor and patriotism demand to correct that error.

I therefore reassert that any attempt to inject into our political consideration questions we cannot possibly recognize practically until the clouds of battle roll by, to the exclusion and detriment of questions vital to our life and welfare, is unwise and improper, however well meant.

Why are we in the Philippines?

By the accident of a war into which the country was precipitated while unprepared, not in sympathy for Cuba, but by the silver fanatics in Congress and their allies, and the personal enemies of the President of the United States in the Senate. By the former, hoping through the exigency of war to secure what they lost at the ballot box in November, 1896, by forcing the country to a paper basis, through which silver would be triumphant. The latter, knowing the country to be unprepared, hoped to embarrass the Administration. Both were disappointed through the splendid conduct and result of the war. We found ourselves in the Philippines, with the world watching us and ready on any plausible excuse to contest their possession with us. The Peace Commission and Congress fixed our status there, and the Administration has been and is trying to execute the instructions of Congress. Until Mr. Schurz can have Congress change those instructions he cannot criticise the position of the Administration or loyally counsel withdrawal from the archipelago. Congress alone can correct the mistake, if one has been made. For my part, I protest against the question being raised until our army is safe at home, and bearing a victorious flag, which cannot float over wrong—God intended it as the emblem of right.

Let us therefore address ourselves to the vital, practical questions that immediately confront us. Let common sense rule. Until the heresy of "free silver" is eliminated from our economic system, we cannot have permanent prosperity or National safety. Let us eradicate it, and the time to begin is now. Vote for no man who is not pledged openly to this doctrine. Vote for the man, regardless of party, who is so pledged. JOHN BYRNE.

New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

HARD WORK AHEAD OF YALE.

Team to be Subjected to Careful Drill with a View to Getting It Into Good Form.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 5.—The present week will without doubt be the hardest of the season for the Yale football squad, as the coachers plan to give the men a week of pounding such as they will not experience during the two remaining weeks after the game of next Saturday with the Pennsylvania State College eleven. The weeks immediately preceding the Harvard and the Princeton games will be much easier for the players.

During the week to come, however, the team must be developed in great degree, and the work of the ends must be improved at least 100 per cent. Their work of Saturday was in no sense satisfactory. In many instances the tackles were down the field ahead of the ends. To the end that the end rushers may be trained to the best advantage and for all there is in them of capability, ex-Capt. Frank Hinkey will remain in the city and assist in the coaching. Dr. Hartwell is also expected to aid in this work, and at least half a dozen new coachers will be here.

Not so much attention will be paid to the half backs, for their work was eminently satisfactory Saturday against the West Point cadets. Especially Capt. McBride Sharpe, and Keene did good work. At centre, however, it is an easy guess that Cunha has played his last game for this season, unless something serious should befall Cutten.

Secret practice for formations and for drill in tricks and in plays for the breaking up of known Harvard plays will be kept up for the first half of the daily work. The open practice will be of the usual sort, with a view to securing better team play and for practice in the straight order of football played all the season.

Preparing to Meet Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 5.—This week will be devoted by the State College football team to preparation for the game next Saturday against Yale, at New Haven. The State team has never played with Yale and is very anxious to make a good showing Saturday.

Nov. 17 the State will play the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and Nov. 25 the D. C. and A. C. team at Pittsburg. The season will close with the annual game on Thanksgiving Day at Easton against the Lafayette team. Out of the seven games played so far this year State has only been defeated by Princeton and Annapolis.

WITH THE PRINCETON TEAM.

All the Men in Excellent Condition Excepting Reiter.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Princeton football team took a rest to-day after the contest with the Brown eleven yesterday. All the players are in excellent condition except Reiter, who got a severe injury at the beginning of the second half. Richardson tackled him, and in the fall Reiter cracked one of his ribs. He will not play in the Carlisle Indian game on Saturday, but Dr. Wright says he hopes to have him in condition for the Yale game.

Reiter is Princeton's best back, and with him out of the game the team would suffer a great loss. Capt. Edwards was much pleased with yesterday's work. He said:

"Although there were many faults in yesterday's game, the men all showed improvement. There is a strong spirit in the team. Every man played a hard game, and there was a noticeable improvement in general offensive and defensive play. Each man deserves praise. We shall put up a thoroughly hard practice in preparation for the game with the Indians on Saturday. We have ordered Mills, Mattis, and Duncan back from the scrub to the 'Varsity training table."

W. & J. Sloane

offer a large and important assortment of the celebrated

PLAIN WIDE VELVET CARPETINGS

from the mills of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England. These carpets are richly decorative and come in all the newest shades. They are made as wide as 12 feet.

Broadway & 19th Street.

An Article of Underwear

to which is pinned no little slip of complicated directions for washing; which needs no special soap; no particular treatment; which may be soaked with the white goods, and put through the wringer with them; dried any way and dampened down for to-morrow morning. Impossible? Oh no! Try it and see.

KOTEDSILK

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO. MILLBURY, MASS.

76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Close Races in the Bank Clerks', Wholesale Drug Trade, and Life Insurance Leagues.

Three banks are tied for first place in the Bank Clerks' Bowling League. The defeat of the Mount Morris team on Saturday night was a surprise. The Importers and Traders' have made the best showing, being the only team that has rolled an 800 score. R. W. Robinson & Son and Colgate & Co. are tied for first place in the Wholesale Drug Trade League, and in the Life Insurance League the Fidelity and Casualty and Metropolitan Life have taken the lead. The records of the three tournaments follow:

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Mechanics & Traders'	2	0	787
Plaza	2	0	655
Importers & Traders'	2	0	847
American Exchange	1	1	746
Seaboard National	1	1	728
Sub-Treasury	1	1	701
Manhattan Company	1	1	701
National Park	1	1	639
Mercantile National	1	1	673
Hamilton	1	1	703
Chemical	1	1	707
Broadway of Brooklyn	1	1	736
Mount Morris	1	1	749
J. P. Morgan & Co.	0	2	589
Eleventh Ward	0	2	595

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
R. W. Robinson & Son	3	1	747
Colgate & Co.	3	1	846
Dodge & Olcott	4	2	795
General Chemical Company	3	3	751
Merck & Co.	1	1	741
National Lead Company	2	1	655
Parke-Davis Company	1	4	754
Seabury & Johnson	1	3	780
Roessler, Hassloche & Co.	0	2	600

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Fidelity and Casualty	2	0	731
Metropolitan Life	2	0	829
Mutual	3	1	856
Equitable	1	1	790
Prudential	1	3	798
Germania	0	2	682
John Hancock	0	2	719

The Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—Officers were elected by the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at its annual meeting in the Windsor Hotel last night, as follows: President—Walter D. Osborne; Secretary—George H. Miles; Treasurer—Frank E. Hagemeyer; Board of Directors—The officers and Yorke Allen, Edgar M. Carnrick, Russell A. Griffin, Tom S. Kingman, Robert M. Miles, Jr., and Carmen B. Runyon. A number of improvements on the tennis courts at Montrose were decided upon, and it was decided to enlarge the present clubhouse.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

For Short-Smokes.

"You can see for yourself that the tin box is all right. Just a word about what's inside"—

When you open the box you will find ten strictly first-class, fragrant and every-way satisfactory short-smokes. Then you will know that you have found the little cigar you have been looking for.

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c.

AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

D.H. McALPIN & CO NEW YORK

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Biggest Crowd of the Season Sees Many Lively Brushes.

FOUR FAST ONES IN A RACE

Dariel Gets the Best of Jack, Robert J., and Bumps, Who Was in Poor Form—Mr. Straus Out with Alves.

The Speedway was the scene of some rare sport yesterday morning, when there was a gathering of horseflesh that would have delighted the most exacting horseman. About every speedy horse in and about the city was out for a jog, and the result was a series of lively brushes, several of which were among the best seen on the Speedway this Fall. The roadbed was in excellent condition. The recent heavy rains had laid the dirt well, which after being turned by the rakes and leveled by the brooms afforded a soft, firm footing for the fast steppers.

The day was a record breaker as far as the crowd of spectators was concerned. They arrived early and lined up along the embankment on the west side of the drive so that by noon, when the sport was at its height, there was one continuous line of people two and three deep from Washington Bridge half way up the stretch. Each succeeding pleasant Sunday shows an increase in the number of spectators, and Speedway Park bids fair to become one of the most popular public resorts in the city.

Among the first of the well-known horses to arrive was Bumps, who holds the world's wagon record of 2:03½, driven by her owner, Mr. Billings. Close behind her came Lucille, 2:09½, also owned by Mr. Billings. This was a promise of some lively work, and both horses were jogged up to the start and brought down the stretch together at a lively clip to warm them up. Bumps, however, did not seem to be going at her best and Lucille had little trouble in showing her heels to her. On the second turn it was evident that Bumps was not in form, as Dr. Gill, driving Jack, 2:12½, wheeled about and came down with her neck and neck for a quarter. No urging, not even the whip, could make Bumps strike her usual gait, and at the half mark Jack had a good lead, which he maintained to the finish.

But if Bumps was in poor condition Lucille never was in better form, and Mr. Billings was soon handling the ribbons over to her, while he turned Bumps over to the care of one of his men. Lucille had things pretty much her own way, and with one or two exceptions won every brush she entered where the horses started evenly. About this time Nathan Straus drove up behind Alves, 2:09¼, and immediately a brush was proposed between Lucille and Alves.

After a jog up and down the stretch both horses wheeled about to a good start and started off neck and neck. The way was cleared for them, and for a few minutes it looked as though Lucille was going to pull away from her opponent. Mr. Strauss, however, gave Alves a word of encouragement, and she responded with a burst of speed that gave her a slight advantage, which she was increasing when Lucille broke, thereby ending her chances of winning.

For a while there was a lull in the racing, and then Alves had a go with Mr. Billings's new horse, Franker, 2:21¼. The start was a good one, and by the gait that was struck it was easy to see that the brush was to be a fast one. Neither horse [illegible] coaxing, and for a quarter they ran nose and nose. Then Franker showed a burst of speed that put him in the lead, and at the half he had Alves by half a length. A little coaxing brought Alves on even terms with his opponent, and they were in this position when the regular stopping point under Washington Bridge was reached. Both drivers, however, seemed reluctant to give up the contest, and away they went over the hill and out of sight. On the return Mr Straus stated that honors were about even when the horses were reined in after going a long mile.

By far the best and most interesting brush of the morning was that which took place between Dr. Kane's handsome mare Dariel, Bumps, driven by Mr. Billings; Jack, with Dr. Gill handling the reins, and Robert J., 2:01½. All four horses met at the start, and, after two or three false breaks, got away in fairly good shape. The shouts of the drivers soon cleared the track, and for about a minute they stepped together. Then Bumps took the lead, and the spectators expected to see her walk away from her opponents. Dariel, however, was close at her heels, while Jack was rapidly drawing up. Dariel now showed a remarkable burst of speed, and had half a length in an instant. Nearing the half-mile post Bumps broke, and, before she could recover herself, was in the rear of the bunch. Dariel continued to increase her lead, while Jack and Robert J. were having it nip and tuck for second place. At the finish Dariel had a lead of several lengths, with Jack second, and Robert J. a close third.

About the only team race of importance during the day was that between A. M. Rose's team, composed of Sir Eld and Highland Bell, and Mr. Chipman's crack team, composed of Jack Miller, 2:17¼, and Sam T., 2:16. The race was a lively one while it lasted, but Jack Miller and Sam T. seemed to be unable to strike their gait, and fell easy victims, after a half had been covered, to Sir Eld and Highland Bell, who were stepping remarkably fast.

Iron Bar, 2:11¾, which is considered one of the best road horses in the city, had a pretty race with La Crosse Girl, 2:23¾. On the start La Crosse Girl jumped to a lead, which she held half way down the stretch. But Iron Bar was too fast for her, and soon had a lead, which La Crosse Girl was unable to recover. Bessie Bonehill, 2:05¾, fell a victim to the speed of A. Kerker's bay gelding Roslyn, 2:21¼. Bessie Bonehill, however, was in very poor condition and traveling very slow.

Among others who joined the sport were Charles Weiland, driving a new horse called Eastford, which gave promise of speed; L. A. Davis, driving the famous old horse, Royal Wilkes; Fred Gerken, driving a new bay horse; George Huber, behind Oracus; Melville C. Boynton, driving Brunhild, 2:15¼; A. C. Bowman, driving a team of grays; Hugh Grant, driving a bay mare; Richard Croker, behind a stylish cob, who was watching the speed of his horse, Charity; Capt. McDonald, driving Carmelo; J. W. Cornish, driving David B.; Mr. Luhs, driving Prince Caffrey; Albert C. Graham, driving a lively pacing team, and Isaac A. Hopper, behind Lucre.

To-day's Card at Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Hadad	123 Kilt	106
Buffoon	112 Belle of Holmdel	106
Emigre	110 Diminutive	105
Dye	110 Sir Florian	105
Sparrow Wing	110 Ordeal	105
Tanis	110 Godfrey	104
Tremargo	106 Judge Magee	101
Midlight	106 Lindula	101
Brisk	106 Goal Runner	101

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Concord	112	Campania 99
Doctor Eichberg	106	Tinkler 99
Myth	105	Swamp Angel 99
Julius Caesar	102	Lady Meddlesome 95
Strangest	102	Lindula 95
Come to Order	101	Our Nellie 95

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Waring	127	Magic Light	102
Elfin Conig	119	Prestidigitator	99
Goldone	116	Sidney Lucas	98
Mauvilla	115	Daily Report	97
Hagedon	110	Suniol	90
Cupidity	102		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Scotch Plaid	109	Myth	103
Dan Rice	106	Alvarado II	101
Glenroine	106	Brisk	99
Maurice	106	Athamas	97
Flax Spinner	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

Bangor	114	Chivalrous	101
Bettie Gray	111	Bondman	100
Diminutive	105	Our Nellie	97
Owas Queen	105	Village Lad	95
The Gardner	104	Goal Runner	95
Strangest	102	Daniel Quilp	95

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Warrenwood	112	Clales	112
Uncle Josh	112	Sir Guy	112
Matt Simpson	112	Solon	112
The Corinthian	112	Jamaica	109
Thermos	112	Liebe	109
James	112	Give and Take	109

MAY REVIVE AN OLD TRACK.

Kentucky Syndicate Hopes to Have Racing Limited by Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—The report that W. H. McCrokle and H. P. Headly have been trying to purchase the old Kentucky Association track from its St. Louis owners is denied by The Thoroughbred Record, published in this city. The track has grown up in weeds on account of the gates having been nailed up all Summer. Charles Green, representing the St. Louis owners, holds the price at $45,000, having had for six months a standing offer from local capitalists of $35,000. If on next Tuesday Col. Milton Young should be elected to the State Senate it is very probable that a syndicate will be formed at once to buy the track, as Col. Young would be expected to get a bill through the Legislature limiting racing at each course in the State to fifteen days twice a year.

H. A. Engman has bought the four-year-old brood mare Katy of the West, by Spendthrift, dam Perdita, by imported Prince Charley, from Sterling McCann. Lucien O. Appleby of New York is here, looking after his thoroughbreds at Beaumont Farm. W. C. Whitney will continue breeding at La Belle Farm and has given up the idea of purchasing Stonyford, in New York. The chestnut weanling colt by Devotee, dam Experience, the property of Edward Kelly of New York, died at La Belle stud from inflammation of the bowels. C. W. Moore has purchased from O. D. Randolph a chestnut weanling colt by MacDuff, dam Manola, Mason by imported Top Gallant, price $1,000. E. Cowding of New York has purchased a bay yearling filly by Lamplighter, dam Kitty Clive, by MacDuff, from T. C. McDowell, price $2,500.

Algernon Dangerfield, the newly elected Secretary of the Washington Jockey Club, left Saturday to enter upon his duties there. He is a son of Major Dangerfield of Castleton stud.

NEWS FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

Golfers will have all they can attend to to-morrow with voting and golfing duties, and judging from the elaborate preparations made by the majority of local clubs more attention has been given to a grand holiday's sport on the links than to the possibility of one candidate beating another for office. The links will fairly teem with games for men and women. A partial list of the more important events follows:

Baltusrol, Short Hills, N. J.—Club championship.

Morris County, Morristown, N. J.—Mixed foursomes for Harkness Cups and men's handicap.

Dyker Meadow, Port Hamilton—Handicap for cup given by F. Coit Johnson.

Wee Burn, Noroton, Conn.—Men's championship and Scotch foursomes.

St. Andrew's—Captain's Cup, semi-finals.

Laurence Harbor—Handicap foursomes.

Nassau Country, Glen Cove—Handicap and club team match.

Ardsley—President's Cup.

Knollwood—Members' handicap.

Englewood—Mixed foursomes and men's handicap.

Oakland, Bayside, L. I.—Club championship.

Richmond County—Men's handicap in the morning and mixed foursomes in the afternoon.

Harbor Hill—Bogey handicap for Classes A and B, and mixed foursomes in the afternoon.

Staten Island Cricket—Members' handicap.

***

Besides the election day contests, there will be several handicap competitions on Wednesday, and an event of more than ordinary interest on Thursday will be the annual reception and women's tournament at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. William A. Putnam has offered the first prize for the women to play for and the club has given a second prize.

***

George G. Frelinghuysen was re-elected President of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., last week at the annual meeting. Arthur Berry will continue as Secretary for another year, and Edward B. Hazeltine as Treasurer. The Board of Directors was chosen as follows: Robert F. Ballantine, Thomas C. Bushnell, John D. Canfield, Joseph B. Dickson, W. Allston Flagg, George G. Frelinghuysen, Richard A. McCurdy, Paul Revere, Charles Scribner, William B. Skidmore, Henry F. Taylor, Louis A. Thebaud, Ransom H. Thomas, Alexander H. Tiers, Marmaduke Tilden, Hamilton McK. Twombly, John I. Waterbury, Richard H. Williams, Arthur Berry, George G. Kip, Edward T. Nichols, and Augustus L. Revere. The members of the Women's Committee are Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers, and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel.

Two competitions will be held on the Morris County links to-morrow, and on Saturday the team will go to Tuxedo for the return match.

***

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lakewood Golf Club, recently held, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Robert B. Kerr; Vice President—John Wiley; Treasurer—George W. Stockly; Secretary—Jasper Lynch; Captain—Frank M. Freedman. On the Board of Governors, besides the officers, are George J. Gould, Paul T. Kimball, and William A. Wheelock. The late Francis P. Freeman was also re-elected on the board, a place he had held ever since the club was organized. The committee is now arranging a programme of Winter golf events, and will soon announce the programme of its Thanksgiving tournament. Willie Norton will have charge of the course this season, as formerly.

***

The new champion of Philadelphia, F. H. Bohlen, is well known to local golfers, having played with more or less success in many of the New York club tournaments. He is one of the Quaker City's leading golfers and has given close attention to the sport since renouncing cricket about two years ago. Bohlen defeated the former Philadelphia champion, W. H. Smith of the Huntington Valley Country Club, and the honor is now held by the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

***

The annual handicap competition for the women's cup of the Philadelphia Cricket Club was played last week and the trophy was won by Mrs. Allan H. Harris in a score of 126, 10—116. The prize for the best gross score was won by Miss E. M. Supplee, with 122 strokes. Mrs. Walter M. Gorham, the only scratch competitor, did 126. Two scores were turned in which ran up to 171 and 181, respectively.

***

Golf was at the height of activity last week in Boston, and nearly every player of any note in that locality took part in the open tournament of the Brookline Country Club, with which the new eighteen-hole course was formally opened. Eighty-two golfers took part in the qualifying round, a number that has seldom been equaled in any metropolitan event. A. G. Lockwood, champion of the Commonwealth Club, made the best gross score—87 strokes. Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., did 92, and W. D. Vanderpool, a Morristown golfer and now in the Harvard Law School, did 98. The last-named had an allowance of 4 strokes in the handicap event. The open tournament for women on the Brookline links will be held to-day, and to-morrow the team match between the Ardsley and Brookline women will be played there. Several of the Ardsley women will take part in the games to-day.

TWELFTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Will Be Held on Nov. 27, Entries Closing Six Days Earlier.

The Fall games of the Twelfth Regiment will be held Monday evening, Nov. 27. The events will be as follows: Sixty-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; potato race, scratch; obstacle race, scratch; 880-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice, scratch; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, novice; 440-yard run, handicap, closed; two-mile bicycle race, handicap, closed.

Entries will close Nov. 21 with T. H. Williamson, 451 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, or at the armory. The games will be under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur Athletic Union. Jewelry will be given to the first and second men in each event, and bronze medals to the third men. Athletes can practice at the armory every evening except Sunday.

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FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Nov. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
Motions.
1—In re Judson
2—Hewlett vs. Burrell.
3—In re Horgan & Slattery.
4—In re H. L. Meyer. Day calendar.
21—United States vs. Robbins.
22—Same vs. Rosenstein.
23—Same vs. Boker.
24—Carey vs. Roosevelt.
26—Tice vs. Steam Tug Zouave.
27—United States vs. Nady.
28—Bien vs. Hess.
29—United States vs. Hensel.
30—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
31—Allen vs. The Tug Florence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
Equity.
77—Berwind vs. Canadian Pacific Railway.
89—Rahtjens Am. Comp. Co. vs. Holzapfels Comp. Co., Limited.
27—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Naday.
28—Same vs. Adler.

Issues of law in suits at law.
6—Miller vs. the Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York.
Equity calendar continued.
9—Fuller vs. Huff.
69—Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
75—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 48, Post Office Building.
Jury calendar.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
133—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry.
134—Williams vs. Leland.
136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry.
131—Follwell vs. Tribune Association.
128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Venner vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2—Interior Conduit & Insulation Co. vs. Electrical Supply, &c., Co.
3—Sweeny vs. City of New York.
4—Bush vs. O'Brien.
5—Pansella vs. Pansella.
6—Matter of Cutting.
7—Quinby vs. Quinby.
8—Lange vs. Hirsch.
9—Oothout vs. Meyer.
10—Duncan vs. Meyer.
11—O'Neil vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
12—Truett vs. Ondedonk.
13—Clausen vs. Connor.
14—Poole vs. Poole.
15—Lowenstein vs. Schiffer.
16—N. Y. History Co. vs. Swift.
17—Lewandowsky vs. Lyman.
18—Haines vs. Patterson.
19—Howells vs. Hetteck.
20—Eagan vs. Eagan.
21—Bergman vs. Bergman.
22—Kinkelin vs. Stretz.
23—Thomson vs. Thomson.
24—Gilbert vs. Bartkowski.
25—Bond vs. Behimer.
26—Matter of Solblu Mfg. Co.
27—Hawley vs. Riberio.
28—Swift vs. Aspell Co.
29—People, &c., vs. Allen.
30—Frost vs. Horton.
31—Reynolds vs. Empire Cheese Co.
32—Donovan vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
33—London vs. McKeon.
34—Hoadly vs. Melcher.
35—Matter of L. Tannenbaum & Co.
36—Hyde & Gload Mfg. Co. vs. Osborne.
37—Wimmel vs. Wimmel
38—Marshall vs. Seelig.
39—Wolff vs. Lockwood.
40—Bulkley vs. Ecclesine.
41—Strahan vs. Feitner.
42—Buckley vs. Met. St. Railway.
43—Davies vs. Clark.
44—Baylis vs. Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co.
45—Douglass vs. Douglass.
46—Matter of Int. Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Gilbert vs. Bentkowski.
2—Guenat vs. Mandel.
3—Gold vs. Klein.
4—Poillon vs. Poillon.
5—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Lutjens.
6—Hess vs. Sloan.
7—Frey vs. Hoctor.
8—Simpson vs. Simpson.
9—McCready vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Fleming vs. Burnham.
14—Smith vs. Freeman.
15—In re German Mut. Assistance Society.
16—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Powell.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Buckingham vs. N. Y. Braided Cord Co.
21—Scilian vs. Powell.
22—O'Hara vs. O'Hara.
23—Ranchfuss vs. Fowler.
24—Bernheimer vs. Liffrleri.
25—Miller vs. Ricci.
26—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
27—Rogers vs. Berger.
28—Boehm vs. Sieber.
29—Patterson vs. McGovern.
Demurrers.
1130—Bernheimer vs. Hartmayer.
1118—Sekolski vs. Paskusz.
1103—Hardon vs. Dixon.
1069—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
1070—Brewer vs. same.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1114—Eno vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
5944—Cammann vs. Bailey.
3693—Merrill vs. Merrill
3003—Sabel vs. Marks.
3534—De Vita vs. Robinson.
2864—Tekulsky vs. Met. St. Ry.
3082—Levy vs. Schreyer.
3094—Marsh vs. Maye.
3724—Meyer vs. Clinton Bank.
3726—Siciliano vs. Karst
3732—Lazarus vs. Ackerman.
3737—Shelley vs. U. S. Trust Co.
3753—Smith vs. Keteltas
3766—Matteson vs. Palser.
3782—Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Cannon-Roy Watch Case Co.
3788—Schaarei vs. Hebrew Inf. Asylum.
3804—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Moynihan.
3836—Kenny vs. Cregan.
3844—Clauss vs. Daly.
3851—McClenahan vs. Gracen.
3882—Daly vs. Wood.
3888—Miller vs. Martin.
3933—Pozzo vs. White.
Highest number reached in regular call on General Calendar, 4006.
5018—Harris vs. Hass.
6377—Tighe vs. Vaglio.
9995—Wright vs. Con. Gas Co.
6510—Kehr vs. City of New York.
10139—Tangney vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11724—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. vs. Watson.
11725—Fiss vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
1534—Cahn vs. Cahn.
3578—Ross vs. Dininny.
4412—Fox vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
2472—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5413—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
5422—Schnepp vs. Sullivan.
1947—Lipsohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5588—Andrews vs. Dawson.
4030—Sutherland vs. Harris.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5762—Hoffman House vs. McNutt.
3628—Morgan vs. Am. Air Power Co.
5314—Manning vs. Mayor, &c.
5839—Hoffman House vs. Stokes.
5607—K. Martin Roofing & Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Wool Warehouse Co.
2996—Gracie vs. Stevens.
3795—Koehler vs. Met. St. Ry.
1029½—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
2255—Streng vs. 2d Av. R. R.
2158—Gunther vs. Met. St. Ry.
5350—Epstein vs. Mayor, &c.
11316—Brown vs. Wittner.
11312—Bernheimer vs. Blumenthal.
5481—Michel vs. Yuengling.
5506—Krahe vs. Gebhard.
5510—Spies vs. Schroeder.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, "098."
5514—Rodgers vs. Samson.
5519—Kelly vs. Dick.
5521—Mathie vs. Wall.
5536—Swenson vs. Winslow Bros. Co.
1571—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry.
8832—Stevenson vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Tedm—Port III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
5309—Paul vs. Vail.
5263—Nelson vs. Kemp.
5321—Brewer vs. Addicks.
4180—Cahill vs. Wilson.
1668—Albrecht vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5063—Kunzelberg vs. Gross.
1193—Preschel vs. Miner
5131—O'Donnell vs. International Nav. Co.
3712—Moran vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5355—Schulte vs. Bernheimer.
5367—John Hurd Co. vs. Kelly Mining Co.
3722½—Belderman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3742—Kloppman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3778—Rosenfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.—Wills for probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Michael Kuntz,
Leon Oliver,
Matilda French,
Samuel Blumenthal,
Ernst A. W. Bohnig,
Bridget Stevens,
Anna O. Welsh,
William H. Young,
Mary W. Nichols,
Mannes Katz,
William F. J. Prelle.
At 2 P. M.
Amelia F. Rasines.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1394—Michael J. Dalton.
1458—Matilda Cass Ledyard.
1468—Matthew F. Harney.
1469—William B. Carpenter.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1472—Bella Hornstein.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1484—Frances Mary Woodward.
1485—Abram C. Hull.
1497—Henry Carey.
1498—Edward Lynch.
1499—James Mullins.
1500—Catharine Donohue
1501—Abby G. Solomons.
1502—James McKean.
1503—Charlotte Suess
1504—Louisa H. Memmler.
1505—Clara T. Hewitt.
1506—Mary Louise Ritter.
1507—Eliza Taylor Chisholm.
1508—Samuel Montgomery.
1509—Miles Banks.
1510—Robert Bonner.
1511—Thomas W. Evans
1512—Henry Hilton.
1513—Catharina Ausfall.
1514—Eliza Stapleton.
1515—Nicola Laino.
Estate of John T. Gerlach.
At 11 A. M.
Issue of fact—Estate of Joseph Richardson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1164—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
1172—Eureka Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry.
1466—Morgan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1510—Greenberg vs. Platt.
1232—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
1234—Curtis vs. Newell.
2850—Kallsh vs. Higgins.
1499—Potter vs. Bradley.
1294—Cupid vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1313—Gunion vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1416—Garrity vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1501—Abramowitz vs. Met. St. Ry.
1514—Solowinsky vs. Levin.
1521—Pitney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1451—Latham vs. Hilton

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1191—Thompson vs. Fox.
960½—Benda vs. Kell.
1286—Goldwasser vs. Met. St. Ry.
700—Rittmaster vs. Brady.
567—Hagenbuckle vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1006—Kannenberg vs. Willets.
974—Strauss vs. Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co.
902—Brauth vs. Lord.
1115—Deutsch vs. Mandel.
1203—Welnberg vs. Wolff.
739—McLaughlin vs. Ranger.
752—Schubert vs. Met. St. Ry.
809—Calman vs. Jungman.
410—Mallard vs. Schmitt.
1473—Eisenstadt vs. Sohlstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons,, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1424—Decker vs. Tully.
1431—Bristor vs. Mey.
1644—Choate vs. Met. St. Ry.
1376—Proops vs. Masin.
1256—Man. Elec. Light Co. vs. Caffrey.
1477—Morrison vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1493—Lebost vs. Met. St. Ry.
1611—Eppinger vs. Klemens.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.
3200—Strauss vs. Handler.
3418—Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. vs. Bates.
3290—Frank vs. Gildersleeve.
3385—Joyner vs. Moor.
3414—Mensching vs. Curtin.
3288—Smith vs. Coverley
3018—Union Drug and Mfg. Co. vs. Hanson Traunle Co.
3150—Dois vs. Foth.
3107—Lund vs. Chaffe.
3274—Young vs. Allen.
2906—Pearl vs. Erlanger
2905—Weiskopf vs. same
3278—Colton vs. Surbridge.
3183—Fidelity and Casualty Co. vs. Int. Registry Co.
2962—Goldstone vs. Richman.
2740—Moers vs. Yuzzolino.
2689—Elsberg vs. Zimmerman.
2916—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Lyon.
2881—Meyers vs. Pickhardt.
2882—Same vs. same.
3137—Gregory vs. Hitchcock Pub. Co.
2871—Edmunston vs. N. Y. Millinery Supply Co.
420—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
2316—Barnes vs. Ginsburg.
489—A. D. Farmer & Son T. F. Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call 1773.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.
1—William O'Neill.
2—Victor Dub.
3—Charles Johnson.
4—Michael Kelly.
5—John Hennessy.
6—Peter Gray, John Martin.
7—John Riley.
8—Charles Marino, alias Charles Manarata.
9—Tony Composito.
10—Jacob Farber.
Pleadings.
1—John Christie.
2—John Murray.
3—Frank Gleason.
4—William S. Chardavoyne, John G. Woodford, Louis Maeder.
11301—Healey vs. Ehret.
1625—Same vs. same.
3799—Kendall vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4966—Hinchy vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
4669—Dun vs. Dean.
2011—Cahill vs. Mayor, &c.
3811—Harr vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3831—Auerbach vs. 3d Av. R. R.
760—Oaksmith vs. Baird.
2487—Kauffeld vs. Deutsch.
3620—Mayer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5556—Woodcock vs. Rhoads.
5565—Norton vs. Steyn.
5622—Weeks vs. Manges.
5626—Clinton Bank vs. Lubetken.
5641—Sherwood vs. Maclay.
3853—Schon vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Scheu, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Cowan for the People.
1—Max E. Sturm.
2—John Hanley.
3—Ruth Haney.
4—Robert Burns.
Sylvester Duncanson.
5—Margaret Hurley.
6—Charles Barlow.
7—Myron L. Bernard, Samuel Keller, James B. Kellogg, otherwise called Jacob Keller.
8—George Brambillo, Harry Villa.
9—Salvatore Cascia.
10—Sonny Gibb.
11—Lillian Maher.
9½—Daniel J. Curley.
10—Samuel Greenberg.
11—Hyman Greenberg.
12—Jacob Cohen.
13—Arcangelo Frazille.
14—Matthew Burns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Cowan for the People.
1—Max E. Sturm.
2—John Hanley.
3—Ruth Haney.
4—Robert Burns.
Sylvester Duncanson.
5—Margaret Hurley.
6—Charles Barlow.
7—Myron L. Bernard, Samuel Keller, James B. Kellogg, otherwise called Jacob Keller.
8—George Brambillo, Harry Villa.
9—Salvatore Cascia.
10—Sonny Gibb.
11—Lillian Maher.
9½—Daniel J. Curley.
10—Samuel Greenberg.
11—Hyman Greenberg.
12—Jacob Cohen.
13—Arcangelo Frazille.
14—Matthew Burns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.
1—May Miller.
2—Annie Vogel.
3—Francis F. Lome.
4—William McDonald, James Malloy.
5—William B. Murray.
6—Joseph P. Martiniz.
7—Antonio G. Pucci.
8—James Abels.
9—John C. Black.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Le Barbier, Herrman, and McCann for the People.
1—Joseph P. Manning.
2—John Burke.
3—Harry Smith.
4—Joseph Sellegel.
5—Edward Sullivan, John Fox.
6—Joseph Boyce.
7—Henry Coffin.
8—John Bittner.
9—Michael Fitzgerald, Patrick Donigan, Joseph Watson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Strubbe vs. Hoes—Rollin M. Morgan, New York Security and Trust Company vs. Asher—George L. Rives.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—People ex rel. Bronx Gas Electric Company vs. Feitner—Charles H. Russell.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Wolfgang Haberdash vs. Thomas J. Larkin and others—Francis P. Garvan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of John Conell, Andrew Bissland, John McBride, Rach

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OF THE
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(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Large interest will centre in the course of the money market this week. The bank statement of Saturday was so much a surprise outside of inner banking circles that it is natural there should be speculation as to what may be the immediate loan market sequel. Bankers of importance say uniformly that the drop in reserves augurs nothing serious, being merely a showing that extraordinary business demands are being supplied by the banks—and that is healthful.

But, of course, alarmists in Wall Street seek to provoke nervousness over the situation; and were the general business affairs of the country lagging or were we in the midst of great overspeculation, it is not improbable that the Clearing House surplus reserve "deficit" could be used as an effective bear weapon. But legitimate business does not lag, it rushes. Speculation is nowhere other than moderate; and in so far as Wall Street itself is concerned, it is the estimate of trustworthy authorities that fewer stocks are now being carried on margin than ordinarily. This fact was indicated, indeed, by the sturdy way in which general security market quotations withstood raids made on Saturday coincident with the bank statement's appearance and the ambush manipulation of Leather Trust. Only speculators short of stocks seemed to be much worried.

NOT GOLD ALONE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

A correspondent ("J. L. B.") in last Friday's TIMES questioned the grounds of the optimistic view taken by the present writer of the effect of the "hold-up" of the Transvaal gold supply by the war in South Africa. He thinks that its coincidence with expanding trade must reduce current resources and intensify the pressure on banking reserves, and that this may be a serious matter. He doubts whether the needed adjustment can be made by drawing upon the supplies of the Bank of France to meet the demands of Great Britain without creating a disturbing influence in every money market in the civilized world.

Perhaps the present writer did not make it clear, by an incidental reference to the power of the Bank of France to issue additional notes, that relief from pressure was to come in part by the exercise of that power. That institution held about $377,000,000 in gold at the end of 1897 and has continued to increase its stock. Its coin reserve has no fixed ratio to its note issues, but has been maintained at a very high level, and it can simultaneously deplete the reserve and increase the volume of notes over a wide margin, without the least danger or occasion for alarm. Should the stoppage of the Transvaal supply last a year and result in withholding $100,000,000 that might otherwise have been counted upon, which is an extreme estimate, there is little doubt that the Bank of France could make up the deficiency from its accumulated store, and could, if necessary, fill the place in the circulation of France by an equivalent issue of its own notes.

The main point is that any serious "disturbing influence" in the money markets would depend rather upon a restriction of the stock of money available for use than the withholding of an expected proportion of one factor in the supply. The proportion of gold has been increasing rapidly in the last few years, and it is a desirable increase, but if it should be less rapid than was expected for a year, the volume of available money may not be affected to a material extent. The place can be filled by other instruments of exchange. Not only can the Bank of France offset a transfer of gold to the markets of other countries by new issues of notes to meet the needs of France, but other countries also can more largely avail themselves of means of exchange not requiring the direct use of gold. In short, the year's requirements of "money" may be fully met, though less of it is met with gold than was thought likely at the beginning.

The gold "basis" is adequate and safe, and the "standard" is in no danger, and what is in question is the supply of "money" for an expanding trade. Each country has its way of increasing that, or diminishing the need of it, so as to lessen the domestic demand for gold and leave it more free to meet international requirements. In this process France plays the leading part in Europe, and so far as the interruption of the gold supply from South Africa is concerned, there is reason to believe that an adjustment may be effected between London and Paris without any perceptible disturbing influence in the money markets of the civilized world.

A. K. F.

New York, Nov. 5, 1899.

PACIFIC MAIL POLICY.

Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are discussing future dividend policy. Mr. C. P. Huntington is quoted as describing the company's earnings as "disappointing." He has plans for more ships, it is explained, and seems disposed to regard it as the best policy to use available moneys for extending and better equipping the property. This suggestion is taken by some insiders to be a "feeler" as to how shareholders would regard a plan to suspend dividend payments for a while.

Some plans credited to James J. Hill for developing China and Japan trade by establishing a large fleet of steamers are said to be a source of Pacific Mail anxiety.

COAL AND COKE.

As bearing out the many statements relative to the great activity in the coal and coke regions, an announcement from Pittsburg is of interest. It is to the effect that the coke region there has never before seen such activity, and that much new work of an extensive character is being done or planned. One thousand bee hive ovens are being built at Masontown for the American Steel and Wire Company; 1,200 ovens are being built at New Salem for the Federal Steel Company, and 1,000 ovens are in process of construction south of Uniontown for the Connellsville Coke Company.

Coincident with the Pittsburg announcement is the report that delivery prices for anthracite coal at New England points are likely to be advanced owing to the constantly increasing vessel rates to which President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday referred.

It is said that not since 1881 have vessel freights for November equaled those now in force.

CONNECTICUT ACTIVITY.

R. W. Blake, President of the Sterling Company of Derby, Conn., is enthusiastic over the excellent business conditions in Connecticut and throughout New England generally. Mr. Blake says:

"The general business situation in the New England district could not be better. Manufacturers are unusually active, and I know in our line we have called in our travelers, as we have more than sufficient orders to keep us going until well on into the new year. Indeed, I think nearly all manufacturers are in the same predicament. Money is getting easier, and of course, as every one knows, the railroads are finding it hard to obtain cars to move the freight coming to them.

"As for the talk of a consolidation of the piano and organ manufacturing companies of the country, I think the scheme is possible. Where one piano sells at $200 and another at $1,000, each maker claiming particular merits for his product, it is pretty hard for the companies to come together."

HOW MASSACHUSETTS FARES.

Discussing business conditions in Massachusetts, a representative of the Winslow Manufacturing Company of Worcester says:

"Prosperity was never so general in our district as it now is. Manufacturers—particularly those in iron and steel industries—are very active; merchants of all kinds report unprecedented sales, and collections are good.

"So far as I can see, there is no sign of any falling off in business, while there are substantial indications of a marked increase."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 5.—The Manchester market has been very quiet now for two weeks, most of the business being small and consisting of orders covering the needs of the day. Calcutta is oversupplied and Western India hampered by famine. China is well bought. The merchants absolutely resist the cotton boom, which is thought entirely artificial. In the meantime manufacturers, for the most part, have plenty of work for several months to come.

The home trade is fairly good, but South America is slow, especially Brazil, owing to the low rate of exchange and to the bubonic fever at Santos. The Levant is a fair buyer.

France continues to report a remarkable revival in all branches of the cotton industry. The French market has been active for a fortnight, stocks disappearing and prices advancing.

Advices from Germany say that plenty of business is offered there, but prices are entirely unprofitable, except where old purchases of cotton and yarn are available, which is now seldom the case.

Federal Telephone Company.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—The Federal Telephone Company, recently organized in New Jersey with a capital stock of $10,000,000, proves to be a Cleveland organization backed by H. A. Everett, E. W. Moore, J. B. Hanna, John Sherwin, Charles L. Pack, B. Mahler, R. A. Harmon, James B. Hoge, C. W. Wasson, H. C. Ford, and others. H. A. Everett is President, E. W. Moore Vice President, James B. Hoge Secretary, and John Sherwin Treasurer. The object of the company is to unite the independent telephone companies of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, make their services better and cheaper, extend their lines, and establish a long-distance service.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago has declared a dividend, details of which will be found in another column.

AN AUTOMOBILE TRUST.

Company Proposes to Combine British and American Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5.—A certificate of incorporation has been filed at Dover, and a charter will be granted to the Anglo-American Vehicle Company, with an authorized capital of $75,000,000, all in common stock.

The company proposes to combine all the important British and American automobile concerns into one organization. The two men interested are H. B. Twiford of Wyndly Grange, England, and Ernest Martin of New York City.

FINANCIAL.

J. OVERTON PAINE,
Member { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON, GRAIN, &C.
bought and sold on the New York Exchanges for cash or on margin of 5 to 20 per cent.
MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY.
MAIN OFFICE,
60 AND 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Opening on the gallery of the Exchange.)
BRANCH OFFICE, Broadway & 30th St.
Write for Monday's SPECIAL MARKET LETTER on
"Some Contemplated Deals in the Stock Market."
This letter has special reference to SUGAR.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Monday, Nov. 6, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS SALE.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange. (For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shares American Wood Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
100 shares American Grocery Co. 2d preferred, $100 each.
$28,000 Fort Smith Water Co. (Fort Smith, Ark.) 1st consolidated 6 per cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds (hypothecated.)
$19,000 American Writing Paper Co., 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1919 (hypothecated.)
$20,000 Grand Rapids Hydraulic Co. (of the State of Michigan) 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1916 (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

OFFICE OF THE
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
610 ROYAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
CHICAGO, Ill., November 6, 1899.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, Room 610 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, December 4th, A. D. 1899, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed (in both Chicago and New York) at three o'clock on Saturday, November 11th, and reopened on the morning of December 5th, A. D. 1899.

HOWARD ABEL, Secretary.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RALM'D J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALB'T L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Appert Glass Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 14th day of November, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election. Dated Nov. 1, 1899. 141 Broadway, New York.

HENRY GUINARD, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Ave.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 Fifth Ave., on THURSDAY, November 9, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

The Nassau Bank.
New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLES' GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1899.

The transfer books will close in New York, on November 11th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen November 27th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

FINANCES OF THE NATION

Annual Report of United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts.

GOLD ON HAND BREAKS RECORD

All Receipts the Largest on Record Except in 1866—Gold Coin in Circulation Increases Largely.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Ellis H. Roberts, the Treasurer of the United States, in his annual report to Secretary Gage sums up the operations of the last fiscal year by saying: "A notable activity was exhibited in all kinds of currency, with a marked increase in the use of gold coin, and in a less degree of silver coin, while the prosperity of the country has at no time left any part of the Government notes in the Treasury above the demands of daily business in its several offices."

The report says: "The effect of the new revenue laws is shown in the receipts for the year, in which there was an increase over 1898 of $56,553,419 from customs and of $102,536,520 from internal revenue. The collections of internal revenue were larger than those for any previous year, with the exception only of 1866, and the total ordinary receipts, which amounted to $515,960,620, were also the largest on record, with the same exception. The net ordinary expenditures were a little over $605,000,000, an amount exceeded only twice—in 1863 and 1864. There was a deficiency of $89,111,559 in the ordinary revenues.

"Inclusive of loans and the issue of notes and certificates the total receipts by warrants on all accounts were $1,038,451,340, and the disbursements $946,222,148. With the addition of the proceeds of the new 3 per cent. loan to the ordinary revenues there was a fiscal surplus of $100,791,521 for the year. The receipts from the loan represented every part of the country. Of the total of nearly $200,000,000, upward of $125,000,000 came to the office in Washington in the form of checks on banks in every part of the country. Nearly $29,000,000 was paid in gold, upward of $25,000,000 in United States notes, and the rest in other kinds of money.

By the improved revenues and the new loan the Treasury, notwithstanding the heavy war expenditures, was placed in the independent position so necessary to the soundness of the financial system of the country. The change was no less marked in the aggregate of available resources than in their character, for the gain in the total holdings was almost entirely in gold, and the Treasury not only refused tenders of gold in exchange for paper, but increased the use of gold in the disbursements.

At the close of the year the Treasurer was accountable for $947,746,394, against which he held $917,873,925 in cash and credits, the difference consisting of funds classed as available. Aside from the issue of the 3 per cent. bonds, the most important event affecting the public debt was the falling due on Jan. 1 of the last of the bonds issued for the construction of the Pacific railroads. Of these $13,970,000 were presented and paid, leaving $79,000 of the loan outstanding, all past due and bearing no interest.

NOTES OUTSTANDING.

There were in circulation June 30, 1898, $286,572,329 in United States notes, $98,565,520 in Treasury notes, $390,659,080 in silver certificates, and $223,129,703 in National bank notes. On June 30, 1899, the amounts were: United States notes, $310,547,349; Treasury notes, $92,605,792; silver certificates, $401,869,343, and National bank notes, $237,832,594. The paper in circulation was thus increased during the year by $43,828,386. As a result of these changes the Treasury holdings of Government paper fell between the two dates, in United States notes, from $34,063,687 to $15,278,667, in Treasury notes from $2,541,700 to $912,488, and in silver certificates from $7,897,424 to $4,216,161.

By continuance of the process of retiring Treasury notes of 1890 redeemed in standard silver dollars, the amount of these notes outstanding was reduced during the year from $101,207,280 to $93,518,280. The highest amount outstanding at the close of any month was $153,453,629, in November, 1893. As the silver dollars paid out for these notes either remained in circulation or became the basis for the issue of silver certificates, the process involves no contraction of the currency, but only a change of form. The reduction of the total of the paper held by the Treasury from $44,502,731 to $20,407,316 was caused by the payment of Government obligations to public creditors, and by the receipt of revenues in growing measure in gold coin. The Treasury was thus brought to the minimum of paper currency required for its daily business.

As the volume of Government paper is restricted, the United Stataes notes by statute and the Treasury notes and silver certificates by the silver against which they are issued, the Treasury was obliged to decline requests for notes or certificates except for redemption of exchange in kind. A liberal supply of small notes was provided, and they were always sent out in kind in redemption of unfit currency and in exchange for large denominations. Every effort was put forth to meet the demands of business, and these transactions reached very liberal proportions, in consequence there was a notable increase in paper of denominations of $20 and under.

MORE GOLD IN CIRCULATION.

The gold coin in circulation, all in these denominations, steadily increased from $478,771,490, Sept. 30, 1896, to $646,561,185 on the same date in 1899. In the small notes there was a shrinkage of $11,522,157 from 1896 to 1897, but in the next year there was an increase of $41,657,037, and from 1898 to 1899 the amount ran up by $58,665,416. During that year the increase of these denominations of both gold and paper was $82,576,789. The total addition to the paper circulation in the same period was $101,839,641, of which $43,174,225 was in the larger denominations. The addition to the gold in circulation during the year was $23,911,373, and this, added to the increase of the paper outstanding, makes a total increase of $125,751,014. Much of the exchange of currency was made by deposits with the Assistant Treasurer in New York, paid for by other officers, and chiefly by shipments to various points from Washington. The total of the deposits made in New York under this arrangement was $23,482,000, and the total shipments from Washington $16,157,000. The rest of the distributions were made from Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

In the fiscal year 1898, the ten Treasury officers paid out $40,832,149 in standard silver dollars, and in 1899, $42,532,296, an increase of $1,700,147. At the same time the receipts of standard dollars were $54,007,934 in 1898, and $37,581,040 in 1899, a decrease of $16,426,894. These changes indicate a growing circulation of these coins. Previous to this year the maximum of silver dollars in circulation at the close of any month was reached in December, 1890, as the result of urgent efforts to promote their use, when the record was $67,547,023. From the end of 1887 to July, 1893, the receipts of gold in New York from customs were less than 1 per cent., then for seven months they ranged from 58.1 to 17 per cent. After January, 1894, the proportion of gold was nominal, but in December, 1897, it was 9.7 per cent., and then rose rapidly to 73 per cent. in September, 1898, and to 91.5 in September, 1899. The percentage of gold for the whole fiscal year of 1898 was 20.4, for 1899 78.5 and for the first quarter of 1900 84.2.

The increase in the receipts of gold from customs was not exceptional, for a like growth has taken place in all Government transactions. In the fiscal year 1898 gold coin was taken for 10.03 per cent. of the receipts, amounting to $2,076,736,587, and given for 11.83 per cent. of the disbursements, amounting to $2,195,973,013. In 1899 the receipts of $2,393,199,747 showed 37.6 per cent., and the disbursements of $2,371,283,629 showed 35.37 per cent. in gold coin.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 gold formed 58.5 per cent. of the receipts and 35.2 per cent. of the disbursements. For twenty-one years there has been a natural and healthy increase of gold in circulation.

GOLD IN HAND UNPRECEDENTED.

While the disbursements of gold have been so heavy, the holdings of the Treasury in coin and bullion have surpassed all previous records, both in gross amount and in net excess over outstanding certificates. The former gross maximum is found in September, 1898, at $352,551,306, and the net maximum before 1898 was $218,818,253 in March of the same year. On June 30, 1898, the gross gold in the Treasury was $202,825,049, and the net $167,004,410. These figures rose to $353,002,380 gross and $254,328,821 net Sept. 30, 1899. These statistics make plain a tendency to an increase in the use of coin of all kinds. On Oct. 1, 1899, the estimated amount of gold in circulation was 33.18 per cent. of all the currency, and the gold in the Treasury was 60.44 per cent. of the United States notes and Treasury notes outstanding.

These resources, the Treasurer suggests, would make it easy to establish a permanent and adequate gold reserve. He points out that while the reserve of $100,000,000 several times has been trenched upon under pressure of necessity, the trust funds set apart for a specific object, as the gold pledged for gold certificates, and the standard dollars for silver certificates, have always been kept intact. A fund of $150,000,000 devoted by law to the purpose, with a provision that the notes once redeemed in gold should not be paid out again except for gold, would be self-sustaining, and would prove a perpetual guarantee of safety.

With reference to the appeals for notes and certificates, which the Treasury has had to refuse because it had already gone to the limit of its powers, Mr. Roberts points out that the existing National banks of the United States have the right, under their charters, to add $545,020,413 to their circulation. Of this $29,181,680 would go to the City of New York, and $15,925,700 to Chicago, from both of which places there have been persistent applications to the Treasury for paper. In face of the assertion that the far Western States are suffering for want of currency, their own banks could issue additional notes to the amount of $18,285,245. The Treasurer offers no criticism upon the banks, but puts it to them whether their sphere ends with cent per cent., or involves also an obligation of service to the community. He continues:

ISSUE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES.

"On Aug. 7, 1899, was resumed the issue of gold certificates, after an almost uninterrupted suspension from April 14, 1893, during which the amount in circulation was reduced to $32,587,349. By the end of October this amount had been increased to $127,593,519. Within this period the Treasury paid out $156,052,640 of the certificates, of which $83,063,220 were for gold coin and $72,989,420 were in current disbursements; while $62,022,250 were returned to the Treasury in the receipts. The rapidity of the outgo is notable, as well as the proportion of the denominations under $1,000. As a relief to the money market the payment of the interest due on Nov. 1, amounting to $4,363,244, was anticipated. The coupons were received on and after the 16th, and the checks for registered interest were mailed on the 23d and 25th."

The number of one-cent and five-cent counterfeits detected at the offices of the Treasury during the year was 89,928, all but 2,827 of which were cents, a large increase over previous years.

There were unusually heavy investments of bonds deposited by National banks, and an additional trust arose out of the sale of the Central Pacific Railroad, the purchasers of which deposited promissory notes for $58,812,715, and $47,056,000 in bonds as collateral. Four of the notes, representing one-fifth of the total, have been paid.

Although there was an increase of $13,000,000 in the volume of National bank notes outstanding, the redemptions at the Treasury were less by $7,000,000 than the year preceding. Deposits amounting to $23,690,616 were made for the retirement of notes, and the balance of this fund in the Treasury was increased from $30,493,147 to $35,817,381. The cost of maintaining the redemption system, including the charges paid for transportation, was $121,291, which sum has been assessed upon the banks at the rate of $1.34611 for each $1,000 redeemed.

THE SPOOL COTTON TRUST.

Attorney General Will Proceed Against It If Mr. Dowe Will Furnish Basis for Prosecution.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Attorney General Davies is out to-night with a vigorous denial of the statement made by President Dowe of the Commercial Travelers' League, that his office had refused to take action against the alleged spool cotton trust. Mr. Davies says that not only has his office not refused, but that it is at present trying to get tangible evidence against the company, and that the sole delay was because Mr. Davies's list of merchants who would give evidence was proved fictitious, and that Mr. Dowe, although promising other evidence, failed to furnish it.

When President Dowe formulated his charges against the Spool Cotton Company, he gave these names of dealers who would furnish information as to the alleged illegal agreement: J. M. Blumenthal & Sons, 50 Essex Street; M. Gottlieb, 78 Stanton Street; Jacob Davidson, 210 Avenue B; A. Metze, 25 Avenue C; L. Ellinger, 625 East Twelfth Street; G. Lippman, 521 First Avenue; L. Newburger & Co., 305 Canal Street; Berg Brothers, Walker Street; Krause, 39 Broadway; H. P. Lefkowitz, 295 Church Street, all of New York.

He suggested that information could be received on the same subject from wholesale dealers, such as Dunham, Buckley & Co., Charles Broadway Rouss, and Teft, Weller & Co.

Attorney General Davies says that letters were sent to each person or firm, asking them to kindly advise him as to whether they had any knowledge as to the character of the contract required by this company from dealers as a condition for the sale of their goods, and also the nature and extent of their information with regard to the violation of that contract, and any further facts which they had in their possession which would tend to show a violation of the law of 1899, prohibiting illegal combinations and trusts.

To this request not a single answer was returned, and when Mr. Dowe some time later suggested in a letter to Counsel J. Newton Fiero that he had additional information, Mr. Fiero wrote him saying there was not a particle of information received from his first sounder, but he would be glad to have additional names. The Attorney General says that Mr. Dowe never answered, and continues in his statement:

"Thereupon, the Attorney General instructed his deputy in New York City, Mr. Francis, to make personal inquiry and a thorough investigation from the persons named in Mr. Dowe's letter as to any information which they may have bearing upon the subject. During the past week Mr. Francis has made a partial report to the effect that he had been unable to complete the investigation, largely from the fact that it was difficult and almost impracticable to locate many of the persons named, the places of business not having been accurately given, and from the extreme unwillingness of those interviewed to talk upon the subject. He was instructed to expedite the matter and make as vigorous and complete an investigation as it was possible for him to do, and to report as soon as he had completed it.

"It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Dowe was in error in the statement that the Attorney General had decided to refuse to institute proceedings upon the information furnished by him against the Spool Cotton Company, and that no conclusion whatever has been arrived at, and no determination will be had until the question has been thoroughly investigated. The Attorney General has up to this time been in daily expectation of receiving the further information referred to in the last letter received from Mr. Dowe."

ORPHAN ASYLUM REALTY DEAL.

Hitch in Sale Due to Buyers Not Wanting Their Names on Contract.

Archbishop Corrigan presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum yesterday afternoon in the See house, on East Fifty-first Street, and there was a full attendance of members.

George D. Mackay, Chairman of the committee having in charge the sale of the asylum property bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, reported the results of the negotiations with

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JULIET M. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM V. O'CALLAGHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date first day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

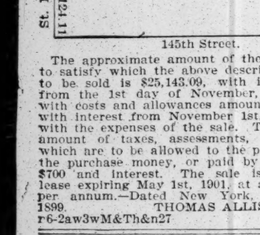
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet and eleven (11) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly along said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 708 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $25,143.09, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $239.45, with interest from November 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is subject to a lease expiring May 1st, 1901, at a rent of $1,200 per annum.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

FERRIS, CLAIBORNE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna W. Ferris, Helen C. Hamilton Alexander J. F. Hamilton, Catherine M. Botts, Margaret L. Hamilton, Alma Reeve, Sarah O. McConochie, Emily M. Laing, Rodney Ferris, Anna L. Gardner, Elizabeth W. Varona, A. Morton Ferris, Katherine M. Lexow, Warren Ferris, Estelle Ferris, Anna B. Woodhouse, Elizabeth L. Woodhouse, James F. Woodhouse, Claiborne O. Woodhouse, Maud Beekman, Nellie V. Gould, Noella V. Colquitt, Anna V. Colquitt, Louis W. Colquitt, Edward Ferris, Georgette F. Magee, Lilias E. Jones, and Warren Ferris, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CLAIBORNE FERRIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry Ferris of the City of New York, lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the —— day of March, 1893, and the 9th day of January, 1894, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Claiborne Ferris, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 1 Broadway, New York City.

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GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claim against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN R. HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of King & Jessup, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. HEARNE and WILLIAM H. HEARN, Executors. KING & JESSUP, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1w6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EMILY B. SHIRK, Anna Williams, Matilda E. Webb, Emma L. Mallon, Elizabeth Esling, Harry H. Baeder, Josephine Barton, Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, as executor of the last will, &c., of RACHEL ANN BAEDER, deceased; Julia Baeder, as executrix of the last will, &c., of Charles B. Baeder, deceased; the heirs and next of kin of William A. Baeder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Emily B. Shirk of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1887, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said William A. Baeder, late of the County of New York, deceased,

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o30-1aw6wM&d11

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Ruel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

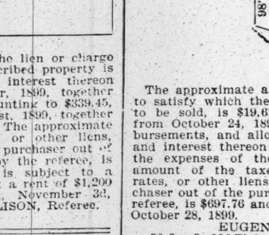
All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being known by street No. 332 East Thirty-eighth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being No. 332 East 38th Street.



Thirtieth Street.

The approximate amount of the second mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, together with costs and allowances included in the decree, is $19,615.14, with interest thereon from October 24, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowance amounting to $172.74 and interest thereon from October 24, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $697.76 and interest.—Dated New York, October 28, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

o30-2aw3wM&Th&n21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WEBB, Treasurer, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER KLINKOWSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

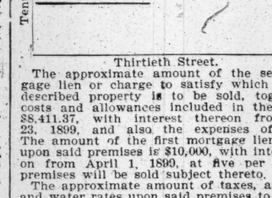
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, now known and designated by the street number 360 Tenth Avenue, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue distant sixty-two feet nine inches southerly from the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, which point is at the centre of a party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next north thereof; running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue eighteen feet eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre line of another party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next south thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said avenue eighteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Referee.

GOODWIN, THOMPSON & VANDERPOEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 360 Tenth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,750.79, with interest thereon from October 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.87, with interest from October 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $208.95, and interest.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

o31-2aw3wTh&M

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street,. (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1st, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1899 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 917 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RUBSAM & HORRMANN BREWING COMPANY, plaintiff, against HYMAN GRUFT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in an order entered in the said action on the sixth day of October, 1899, amending the said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.:

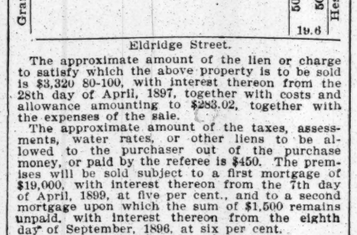
"Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street with the northerly side of Hester Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street, and through a party wall fifty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning—be the same more or less."

Dated New York City, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,320 80-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of April, 1897, together with costs and allowance amounting to $283.02, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $450. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $19,000, with interest thereon from the 7th day of April, 1899, at five per cent., and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,500 remains unpaid, with interest thereon from the eighth day of September, 1898, at six per cent.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE LEAKE AND WATTS' ORPHAN HOUSE in the City of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH McFARLAND and others, defendants.

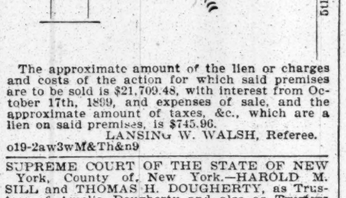
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 17th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 10th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West Pine Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet westerly from the corner formed by the said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next easterly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Sixteenth and West One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through another party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on these next westerly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-one (21) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated the 18th day of October 1899.

LANSING W. WALSH, Referee.

JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 80-82 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charges and costs of the action for which said premises are to be sold is $21,709.48, with interest from October 17th, 1899, and expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, &c., which are a lien on said premises, is $745.96.

LANSING W. WALSH, Referee.

o19-2aw3wM&Th&n9

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of, New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

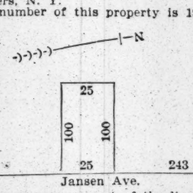
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and which upon a certain map entitled "Map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known as North Marble Hill," dated New York, February 17th, 1892, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York October 18, 1892, is and is distinguished as lot number one hundred and ninety-three (193.) Said lot being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear by one hundred (100) feet in depth on each side.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

ARTHUR J. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Yonkers, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 193 on said map.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,750.79, with interest thereon from October 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.87, with interest from October 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $208.95, and interest.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

o31-2aw3wTh&M

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street,. (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1st, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1899 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 917 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN CROSBY BROWN, plaintiff, against JAMES BROWN POTTER, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Maria H. Tod; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Elizabeth M. Cary; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Grace Howard Potter; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Bertha Howard Potter; Maria H. Tod, Elizabeth M. Cary, Grace Howard Potter, Bertha Howard Potter, Guy Fairfax Cary, Howard Potter Cary, John Crosby Brown, James Brown Potter, and William Brown Lord, as original and substituted trustees of the trusts created by the Eleventh and Twelfth Articles of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Sarah Benedict Brown; Sarah Benedict Brown, George Hunter Brown, James Brown Potter, Ashton Howard Potter, Bertha Cranston Potter, Mary Louisa Potter, Grace Howard Potter, (the younger,) Grace D. Nicoll and Benjamin Nicoll, her husband; James Brown Lord and Mary Townsend Lord, his wife; Elsie Brown Lord, William Brown Lord, James Brown, George Hunter Brown, Junior; Daniel Wheeler Brown, Murray Syng Brown, William Adams Brown, Eliza Coe Moore, Mary M. Brown, James Crosby Brown, Thatcher M. Brown, Amy Brighthurst Brown, Anne Urquhart Potter, Courtland Nicoll, Elsie Nicoll, James Couper Lord, Angelica Schuyler Brown, Evelyn Brown, Ursula Walcott Brown, John Crosby Brown, Junior; William Adams Brown, Junior; Dorothea Moore, John Crosby Brown Moore, Mary Elizabeth Brown, James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary Louisa Potter, deceased; John Crosby Brown, William Adams Brown, and James Crosby Brown, as original and substituted trustees of the trust created by the Twelfth Article of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Brown, and Adele Quartley Brown, defendants.

I, Charles A. Runk, duly appointed referee by order of this court dated the 19th day of October, 1899, and entered herein on the 20th day of October, 1899, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who, at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property sought to be partitioned herein, and which is hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 6th day of December, 1899, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The said premises are described as follows:

First. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street in said city, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, running thence easterly along said southerly line of Wall Street 57 feet 8 inches, to land formerly of The American Insurance Company; thence southwesterly along said land formerly of The American Insurance Company, 114 feet 1 inch, to land formerly of Anson Blake; thence westerly along said land formerly of Anson Blake, 7 feet 5 inches; thence in a northwardly direction 1 foot 2 inches to a point on the southerly line of the southerly wall of the building on the premises hereby described distant 5 inches westwardly from the southeasterly corner of the said building; thence westwardly along said southerly line of said southerly wall 4 feet 10½ inches to a turn; thence westwardly still along said southerly line 4 feet 11 inches; thence northwardly 4 inches to the middle line of a certain old party wall; thence westwardly through the middle line of said party wall 35 feet 2 inches to the easterly line of Hanover Street, and thence northwardly along said easterly line of Hanover Street 127 feet 3 inches to the said corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said James Brown by two certain deeds, one thereof dated April 24, 1843, made by Maurice Power and Catharine Louisa, his wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 440 of Conveyances, page 99, October 10th, 1843, and the other thereof dated April 18, 1864, made by George D. Post and others, as executors of the last will and testament of Allison Post, deceased, recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 897 of Conveyances, page 588, May 27, 1864.

Subject to the restrictions contained in a deed made by The American Insurance Company to Joel Post dated February 6th, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 350 of Conveyances, page 145, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between James Brown and Joseph Sampson, dated May 31st, 1864, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,262 of Conveyances, page 385, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Adele de Talleyrand Perigord, Duchesse de Dino and James M. Brown and others, as trustees of Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord, under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated July 31, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,290 of Conveyances, page 200, March 6, 1890.

Together also with the privileges and subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement between Joel Post and Anson Blake, dated May 5, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 262 of Cons., page 101, May 7th, 1830, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between John B. Lynch and others and James M. Brown and others, as trustees for Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2,262 of Cons., page 381, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Agnes Lynch and James M. Brown and others, as such trustees, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Sec. 1, Liber 2 of Cons., page 240, February 21st, 1891.

Second. All that certain block, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of East 13th Street and Avenue D, running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Avenue D to the southerly line of said 14th Street; thence eastwardly along said southerly line of East 14th Street to the easterly line of Tompkins Street; thence southwardly along said easterly line of Tompkins Street to the northerly line of East 13th Street; thence westwardly along said northerly line of East 13th Street to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all rights to wharfage, cranage, use of slips and piers appertaining to the said premises.

And said James Brown also died seized of all lands lying between East 13th Street, East 14th Street, Tompkins Street, and the East River, together with a certain right, title, and interest in and to all the lands under water lying eastward of Tompkins Street between continuations of East 13th and East 14th Streets and the exterior boundary line of the lands under water conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by the Commissioners of the Land Office, by grant dated September 28, 1871.

Subject to certain covenants contained in a grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 447 of Conveyances, page 338.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Referee.

o23-1aw6wM&d3

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER J. HUNT against PATRICK COSGRIFF, Winifred Dyer and Michael Dyer, her husband; Winifred Cosgriff, Margaret Latus and Philip Latus, her husband; Kate Cosgriff, Bridget Cosgriff, Ann Lucas and Edward Lucas, her husband; Catherine Barry, Martin Duffy and Ellen Duffy, his wife, Thomas Muldoon, Martin Muldoon, Mary Ellen Muldoon, Martin Flanagan and Josephine Flanagan, his wife; Michael Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife; Mary Hunt, Patrick Hunt, Mary A. Hicks, Mary A. Hodge and Robert T. Hodge, her husband; Peter Howden, Catherine Howden, Winifred Howden, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, Mary C. Hunt, the wife of the plaintiff; Peter J. Hunt, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John G. Cosgriff, deceased; Maria Cosgriff, (if unmarried and living,) if married, and John Doe, her husband, (the name John Doe being fictitious, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and if the said Maria Cosgriff be dead, her unknown legal representatives and unknown heirs; Mary Ann Eardley and John A. Eardley, her husband; John Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife, and Ann Silcock.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action, by order of this court, made and entered herein and dated the third day of October, 1899, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 14th day of December, 1899, at my office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Room No. 25 to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due thereupon, or by reason thereof. The premises are described in the complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the southwest corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets, and running thence southerly along the property late of Duncan Kennedy ninety-five feet; thence running westerly on a line parallel to Bank Street twenty-five feet; thence running northerly to Bank Street, as aforesaid, ninety-five feet, and thence running easterly on the southerly side of Bank Street aforesaid twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches (partly through a party wall) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

o30-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executora. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

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L

A GRIEVANCE IN THE 69TH

Capt. Griffin Accuses Col. Duffy of Showing Favoritism.

WILL PROTEST TO GEN. SMITH

Trouble the Result of an Alleged Slight in the Parade in Honor of Gen. Henry.

Capt. Anthony J. Griffin and Company F of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have a grievance against Col. Edward Duffy, commander of the regiment, and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith is likely to have a hand in the matter. The trouble is the result of the parade in honor of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry on Sunday, Oct. 29. The Sixty-ninth, with the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, made up the escort of honor. The Captains of the Sixty-ninth were notified at noon on Saturday, Oct. 28, to have their companies at the armory the following morning. The hour of assembly was fixed between 8 and 9 o'clock. Among the Captains who received the notice was Capt. Griffin of Company F, and he like other officers rushed out postal cards to the men, and made a number of personal calls.

The short notice resulted in a small turnout of nearly all the companies. The strength of the regiment was six commands of sixteen files each as they lined up for the march. With the guides of two to each company, this made a total of 204 men. The companies were "equalized," as the process of absorbing weak companies into others is called in the National Guard. Company F made a very small showing, and Capt. Griffin looked around after the process and found he had been "equalized" out. The companies took their places in line as follows: B, under Capt. Edward T. McCrystal; C, Capt. Sullivan; A, Capt. Devlin; E, Capt. Rafferty; K, Lieut. Haran, and G, Capt. Duffy. Capt. Griffin was the third ranking Captain in point of seniority. The Captain looked down the line and found that two officers junior to him had been put in command of companies other than their own. These were Capts. Sullivan of Company I and Devlin of Company H.

Capt. Griffin had put on his uniform and was waiting for an assignment from Col. Duffy. No order came, and as the regiment filed up Capt. Griffin grew so hot that the gold on his lace trimmings threatened to melt off. Finally he strode up to the Adjutant, Capt. John Davidson, and, bottling his anger, asked:

"By the way, hasn't the Colonel given any orders about my place in the line?"

Capt. Davidson, who knew of the strained relations between the Colonel and Capt. Griffin, answered: "None that I have received, Captain."

"Does this mean that I am to be frozen out of this parade," thundered Capt. Griffin, "and prevented from doing my share as a soldier in honoring Gen. Henry?"

The Adjutant smiled, but said nothing. The Captain grew warmer. "I see my juniors put over companies while I am left out in the cold," he said. "Look at them. There they are."

The Adjutant replied: "Those men came long distances, perhaps."

"So did I," declared Capt. Griffin. "I have come all the way from Bath Beach to take part in this parade. That's neither here nor there. If I came from only around the corner, I am entitled to a position by my rank. As I can get no satisfaction, I shall have to take off my uniform. But I protest to the Colonel through you before doing so."

Adjt. Davidson made no reply. Capt. Griffin thereupon returned to his company room and donned his civilian dress. Then he left the armory, watching his men pass in the parade under another officer.

Capt. Griffin was interviewed yesterday and at first declined to talk.

"You did not parade?" he was asked.

"No; I will admit that," he said.

"Did you leave the armory in civilian dress before the parade?"

"Yes; because I had no place in the line."

"Why was that?"

"That is a thing I cannot discuss, as it is against military law to do so."

Capt. Griffin, it is understood, will lay the matter formally before Gen. George Moore Smith, commandant of the brigade, by means of an official protest. Capt. Griffin was among the signers of the charges against Col. Duffy last Winter at the time of the muster out of the regiment. While in camp in the South Capt. Griffin was put under military arrest by Col. Duffy for an alleged technical offense, but was released without trial.

When asked yesterday about the trouble, Col. Duffy said that he knew of no trouble at all, and could not see why there should be any, as he had always followed the regulations.

Brig. Gen. Smith declined to discuss the matter.

DESPAIR DROVE HIM TO CRIME.

Isaac Lewinsky Tried to Kill His Wife with a Razor and Then Attempted Suicide.

Poverty, illness, and the growing weight of years were some of the causes that yesterday afternoon drove a man to attempt to murder his wife and to take his own life. The participants in the tragedy were Isaac Lewinsky and his wife, Maria. Both are sixty-five years old, and live in three small rooms on the second floor of the tenement at 164 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

After their noonday meal—it consisted of bread and water—the old man seemed more disconsolate than for days. His wife endeavored to cheer him but she was unable to do so. "Lie down and take a sleep. Maybe you'll feel better then," she said, and smoothing the pillow she induced her husband to do as she bade. Finding him asleep, as she thought, she too, lay down on a couch.

When she was awakened, it was by a spasm of pain. Standing over her was her husband, and in his hand a razor. The woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear, but she managed to jump up and seize her husband. Round and round the room they fought. The husband was the stronger, and he gave his wife a second cut, laying open her left cheek from temple to neck. Two other gashes he gave her on either arm.

Mrs. Lewinsky in her struggle, managed to make her way toward the door. Finding her opportunity, she broke loose, half ran half tumbled down the one flight of stairs, staggered through the dark hallway, and fell on the front steps in the midst of a group of children, who fled in terror. A great crowd soon gathered about the injured woman.

"My husband cut me with a razor," she managed to gasp, and then became unconscious. Detectives Hallihan and Collican of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station were not far distant, and seeing the crowd, ran to investigate. They hurried up into the Lewinsky flat, and lying on the bed they found the old man. He was barely conscious, and blood was flowing from a long cut in his throat. Dr. Babcock of the Harlem Hospital arrived in response to a hurry call for the ambulance, and took both the injured persons to the institution.

It is believed both will recover. The old man said that he was tired of life. He had intended for two weeks to kill his wife and shoot himself. "I cannot work. I have no money," he said. "My only daughter, Mrs. Isaac Goldman of 71 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, is also very poor. She kept us alive with what she gave us."

Lewinsky had been a peddler, but unfortunate ventures in small business attempts had swept away all his small savings. The daughter, when informed of her father's act, said she had feared as much for several days, but thought his religious scruples would prevent any such extreme action.

FOUGHT OVER THE BOER WAR.

Discussion Over Irish Fusiliers' Bravery Ends in a Stabbing.

During a discussion over the British-Boer war between Michael Slavin of 55 South First Street, Brooklyn, and Thomas Ryan of 106 Kent Avenue, early yesterday morning, at Ryan's home Slavin was stabbed in the neck with a butcher's knife by Ryan. The injured man was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in a serious condition and his assailant was arrested.

The capture of the Royal Irish Fusiliers brought about an animated discussion. Slavin seemed to think that the Fusiliers didn't show enough grit after being caught to make an attempt to escape. Ryan was under the impression that the Fusiliers were so hemmed in that escape was cut off. The men argued, and finally Slavin told Ryan he didn't know what he was talking about. This so enraged Ryan that he stabbed Slavin.

PARIS, 50 Rue Taitbout, le 16 Oct., 1899.
Rogers, Peet & Co.,
New York, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:—Will you kindly send me by Pitt & Scott's Express, C. O. D., a pair of your "Model" tan shoes, winter weight.

I never saw a better pair of shoes than these I now wear. JOHN J—.

Both our "Model" and our "Pedestrian"—the shoe just brought out—are copies of $12 and $14 custom-made shoes, the work of the best bootmaker in New York City.

Facsimiles in every detail, they have all the style and every bit the wear, of the originals.

Button, lace, Blucher; calfskin, patent, russet and enamel leather, $5.

TO-MORROW (ELECTION DAY) WE CLOSE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Monday, Nov. 6th.

Reduction in

High Grade Dress Goods.

Special,

300 Dress Lengths Imported Novelty Goods,

at

less than ½ original prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

DOWN AN AIRSHAFT TO DEATH.

Simon Clauer, Held on Suspicion of Killing His Wife, Says She Jumped While Demented.

Simon Clauer, thirty-four years old, was arraigned in Morrisania Court yesterday on suspicion of having thrown his wife, Anne, two years his junior, from a window of their flat on the fourth floor of the tenement 822 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street shortly after midnight. Clauer was held by Magistrate Cornell without bail pending the action of the Coroner.

The woman was found dead at the bottom of the airshaft. The autopsy by Dr. Donlin showed that death was caused by a fracture at the base of the skull. The body was covered with contusions. The woman's death is regarded by the neighbors as the natural sequence of her behavior during the night.

Early in the evening piercing screams and shouts for help and the police, which were uttered by Mrs. Clauer as she leaned from her front window, alarmed every one who heard them. A. H. Bischof, a druggist at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, ran out of his store and saw people running from all directions in response to the screams. He saw the woman leaning out of the window and, standing below her, shouted up:

"What's the trouble?"

"Burglars are up here and are trying to rob me," she replied.

Bischof ran back into his store and got his revolver. Running out into the street again he fired two shots, which brought Patrolman Darmody up on the run. The policeman and the druggist went over to the flat after the supposed burglars. They saw the woman's husband and he explained that his wife was suffering from dementia. The man was apparently telling the truth, and Darmody advised him to have his wife examined as to her sanity and get her committed to an asylum. Clauer replied that he would not like to do that, but would rather care for her himself.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning the screams were repeated. Persons on the sidewalk and others who ran to their windows saw the husband come to the window and lead his wife away. Soon after he entered Bischof's store and said his wife had jumped down the airshaft and was dead. The woman's body was found mangled at the bottom of the airshaft.

The husband was arrested by Detectives Walsh and Kiernan of the Alexander Avenue Station. He sticks to his story that his wife jumped from the window. The couple had no children. They had lived in the house only since Thursday. Clauer is said to have been in the navy until recently.

WATCHED THE CHINAMAN DIE.

Chu Niue's Countrymen Did Not Send Him to a Hospital as Advised.

Chu Niue, a Chinaman, thirty-five years old, of 30 Mott Street, who worked at the Chinese-American Laundry, 2,124 Eighth Avenue, left the laundry yesterday to pay a visit to the Chinese quarter. He returned at noon and went up town on an Eighth Avenue car.

He was so impatient to reach the laundry, which is in the middle of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, that he did not wait for the car to stop, but jumped off in front of the laundry. He fell in a heap, and several who saw him leave the car went to him and carried him into the laundry. He was conscious, but suffering great pain, although the only mark that could be found was a bruise on the elbow.

Dr. Bergmann of 1,845 Seventh Avenue was called, and he found Chu Niue lying on a mass of unclean clothes with a dozen of his countrymen sitting about him like tailors on ironing boards gazing at him stoically. The physician advised that the injured man be removed to a hospital.

Policeman Schlamp of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, hearing of the accident almost two hours later, visited the laundry. He saw the Chinaman lying without any sign of life and sent for an ambulance to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Campbell, who responded, pronounced Chu Niue dead.

Sale of

Household Linens.

Fringed Lunch Sets,
cloth and 1 dozen D'Oylies,
$5.00 set.

Hems'ch'd Lunch Sets,
cloth and 1 dozen D'Oylies,
$6.75 set.

Dinner Cloths,
2½ yards, square, $2.95 each, value $3.75.
2½ yards, round, $5.50 each, value $6.75.
2x2½ yards, $1.95 each, value $2.50.

Dinner Napkins,
25x25 inches,
$2.75 dozen, value $3.50.

Pillow Cases,
22½x36 inches, hemstitched,
$1.25 pair, value $1.60.

Huck Towels,
hemstitched, Damask border,
25 cts. each, value $3.50 dozen.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Carrying on a little flirtation with one's own wife pays some wonderful dividends sometimes."

Will it not gratify her, Mr. Lord of Creation, if you surprise her with one of our rich dining-room Oriental rugs or a new sideboard before her Thanksgiving guests gather around her holiday table? You can choose a "chef d'oeuvre" of sideboard architecture, which will best harmonize with the prevailing decoration and appointments of the room. Less expensive dining-room pertinents, such as side tables, carving tables, hanging plate and spoon racks, champagne coolers, etc., but always at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell as low as $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $5 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 5th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

GREATEST WARMTH, LEAST WEIGHT

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: {16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

HEBREW GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Samuel D. Levy Re-elected President—Year's Work at the Shelter.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society was held yesterday. Samuel D. Levy, President of the Board of Trustees, read his annual report, which included the report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year just ended. The income from bequests and membership fees was $102,911.19, and the disbursements $102,725.52.

The report gave the population of the shelter Nov. 1 as 876 children, ranging in age from three to sixteen years. Of these 534 are boys. The average population for the year was 891.

Mrs. Clara Jacobs, Mrs. J. Rosenfeld, and Samuel D. Levy were chosen Directors for three years and Eli Bernays for one year. An executive session was then held and Samuel D. Levy was re-elected President.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, at yesterday morning's services in the Brick Presbyterian Church, spoke of the congregational meeting which is to be held Wednesday evening to choose his successor as pastor. He said that according to the law he again gave notice from the pulpit of the meeting and the reasons for calling it.

After the services Dr. van Dyke said it was most probable that the pastor, the Session, the Trustees, and the Deacons of the church would all unite in recommending the congregation to call the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, the present pastor of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. When the congregational meeting was first decided upon it was intended that it should appoint a Pulpit Committee, but this now seems unlikely, as the church is unanimous in its wish to have Dr. Babcock succeed Dr. van Dyke.

A Stupendous Sale of Rugs and Curtains! | *A Stupendous Sale of Rugs and Curtains!*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Another Stupendous Offering of ORIENTAL RUGS AND LACE CURTAINS!

Larger even than that of two weeks ago, when we sold more Rugs and Curtains in one day than all the other Retail Houses in the City of New York combined. The values we gave then were most extraordinary, in fact they were Phenomenal, but we promise you *even greater* bargains at this sale. This we know is claiming a great deal, but just come here to-day and you'll see values the equal of which New York has never before seen.

40 BALES OF ORIENTAL RUGS AT 10 PER CENT. BELOW ORIGINAL COST.

The Rugs we offer you this morning were purchased in original bales and under sealed tickets, never having been opened since leaving Turkey. In assorting them *we have not picked out the best ones and marked them at a proportionately higher price,* but will sell them at a uniform price for each size, the early purchasers securing the best choice. First Come First Served.

FINE SILKY ANTIQUE ANATOLIAN GEM MATS in extra sizes, small, medium and large, rare in quality and rare in price; quantity limited, only one to a customer.

Some at 1.97, Others at 2.97,
And Very Rich Mats at 3.97 and 4.97.
☞ **The regular prices of these Mats in other stores range from 3.00 to 10.00 each.**

KAZAKS, PERSIAN HAMADANS, CARABAGHS, GENJEHS, SHIRVANS and MODERN DAGHASTANS, averaging in size from 3¼ by 4¾ ft. to 3¾ by 5½ ft., at these remarkable prices:

9.00 RUGS for . . . 4.75
11.00 RUGS for . . . 5.75
12.00 RUGS for . . . 6.75
15.00 RUGS for . . . 7.75

An EXTRA SELECTION of KIS-KILIMS in all sizes and choice colorings; also in fine needlework JIM-JIMS.

☞ **Actually worth 10.00 to 20.00,**
5.75 and 10.98

And among other Phenomenal Values we quote the following, only a few of each:

ANTIQUE CARABAGHS, worth 20.00 . . . . . 10.75
ANTIQUE SHIRVANS, worth 20.00 . . . . . 11.75
MODERN BOKHARAS, worth 20.00 . . . . . 12.75
ANTIQUE KAZAKS, MOUSSOULS and CIRCASSIANS, worth 30.00 . . . . . 14.75

VERY FINE ANTIQUE BOKHARAS, Daghastans and Cabistans, worth 35.00 to 40.00 each

19.75 and 21.85
Others worth 60.00 at 35.00.

We also offer at this sale a large variety of rugs seldom seen in this country and at prices in proportion to the others. Among them are

MELBES, BERGAMIES, LADICKS, FINE REVERSIBLE DOUBLE FACE SHIRVAN KIS-KILIMS, all in one piece—no seams, and INELLI RUGS, handmade. Every pile being tied in by hand. We also offer

A SPECIAL LOT OF VERY SCARCE FINE SENNAH KILIM-RUNNERS, used in parlors on Fine Carpets, sizes about 2 feet wide by 21 feet in length,
☞ *Actually worth 50.00*
22.48

A large variety of carpet sizes in YARMOUTH BOKHARAS, BELOUCHISTANS, HAMADIES, KIRMAN, OUSHAK, BAHNDURRS, and all sizes of HALL RUNNERS

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

FIVE BIG CASES OF LACE CURTAINS.

We have just taken them out of bond and will place them on sale beginning this morning at

33⅓ Per Cent. Below Market Values!

This is an unusual chance for you, for these goods were intended for next Spring's trade and include all the new designs in Irish Points (both white and ivory) many of which are exclusive. The loss, of course, falls upon the importer—that's the reason we sell them so cheap. Here are the prices:

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, with handsome scroll effects, in a number of designs, ☞ *Actually worth $5.00,*
2.95 Pair.

ECRU IRISH POINT CURTAINS, with heavy raised feather work, full size,
9.00 Quality for . . . 4.75 Pair.
11.00 Quality for . . . 5.98 Pair.

WHITE AND IVORY IRISH POINTS, in Point de Paris and Swiss Renaissance effects, very choice.
11.00 Quality for . . . 5.48
13.00 Quality for . . . 6.48
14.00 Quality for . . . 6.98

WHITE IRISH POINT CURTAINS, with fine buttonhole work, correct imitation of the real Renaissance, different widths,
11.00 Quality for . . . 5.98
16.00 Quality for . . . 7.48
18.00 Quality for . . . 8.98

We also offer in connection with this big sale some extraordinary values in

LACE BED SETS.

Values that every knowing woman about New York will see at a glance are well worthy her consideration. Just an inkling:

BED SETS OF IRISH POINT LACE, full size, including two shams,
☞ *Worth 7.50,* 4.75 set.
EXTRA QUALITY IRISH POINT SETS, including shams,
☞ *Worth 17.50,* 8.75 set.
BED SETS OF REAL RENAISSANCE, with shams to match.
☞ *Worth 18.50,* 9.75 set.
IN REAL RENAISSANCE, extra fine work and full size,
☞ *Worth 50.00,* 24.75 set.
BED SETS in the Real Antiques, also with shams,
☞ *Worth 10.00 to 20.00,*
5.48 and 8.98 set.
BED SETS, in Louis XIV. and Marie Antoinette styles; no shams, but these sets come in extra size to cover bed and roll,
☞ *Worth 20.00 to 50.00,*
13.48, 15.98, 17.98 and 31.48.

We also offer some remarkable values in heavy Curtains and Portieres.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6TH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

Women's Dress Waists.

Just received, several new creations in fine waists, which for originality of conception, and richness of coloring surpass anything heretofore exhibited.

Only a few of a kind—as a guarantee of exclusiveness—and each and every style confined to us,

$13.50, $20, $25 & $30.

Rare values in Golf and Storm Skirts, $5.50 & $6.50.

Stylish plaid-back Golf Capes, $11.50.

13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
OPENING MONDAY, NOV. 20,
FOR A BRIEF SEASON,
IN
CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. Castle Sq. Opera Co
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Tues., Wed., Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
CARMEN
Special Election Day Mat. To-Morrow.
Next Week—DER FREISCHUTZ, (in English.)

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
Special Matinée To-Morrow (Election Day.)
JULIA ARTHUR
IN
MORE THAN QUEEN.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY.
Every Ev. Except Sat. This W'k—ROBESPIERRE
Wednesday Matinée—ROBESPIERRE.
Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart and Nance Oldfield.
Sat. Evening—WATERLOO and THE BELLS.
Mon., Nov. 13, Last Week. Seats Ready Thursday.
Monday and Tuesday Ev'gs—ROBESPIERRE.
Wed., Thrs., Fri. & Sat. Mat.—The Merchant of Venice
Sat. Ngt.—THE BELLS and NANCE OLDFIELD.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Ev. at 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
"A Laughing Hit."
WM. H. CRANE IN A RICH MAN'S SON
Special Matinée To-morrow, (Election Day.)

CASINO! Tonight, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. | XTRA MATINEE Tomrrw, (Elec. Day.)
The Triple Triumph! ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. BOWERY BURLESQUERS.
"Slumming." Great Vaudeville.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."
Special Matinée To-morrow, (Election Day.)

MURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or., 50c. Bal., 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | Alexandra Dagmar 20 others.
TO-MORROW: SPECIAL MATINEE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
Extra Matinée To-morrow, (Election Day.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY
M'LLE FIFI.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-i-gig & The Other Way.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8 o'c. Matinée Saturday.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
Charles Frohman Presents
William Gillette,
In the new four-act drama entitled
SHERLOCK HOLMES,
By William Gillette and A. Conan Doyle.

THE NEW YORK TO-NIGHT IN GAY PAREE B'way, 44-45 Sts. Eve., 8. Mat. Sat. 2 WEEKS ONLY. Magnificent Production, Big Musical Comedy. INCLUDING FOUGERE.
Promenade de Luxe 8 to Midnight. Genl. Adm. 50c. Matinée Election Day.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées at 2.
3 Matinées This Week.
To-morrow—Wednesday—Saturday.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
This week only. No Wed. Mat.
Mats. To-morrow & Saturday.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. The Girl in the Barracks
Nov. 13—"Make Way for the Ladies."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
May Irwin 'Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. In SISTER MARY. Matinée Election Day.
At which new song will be given for the first time, entitled, "Louisiana Lize."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. To-night at 8:15. First time "ROUND NEW YORK."
WED. & SAT. MATINEES. GREAT CAST—500 ON STAGE. NEW MUSIC—NEW SCENES.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday.
JOHN DREW The Tyranny of Tears

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Matinée Election Day.
LAST WEEK. DENMAN THOMPSON and THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

KEITH'S LAST WEEK OF CHING LING FOO. ROBERT EDESON.
and ELLEN BURG. Splendid Bill. BIOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW.
50TH TIME. SOUVENIRS. TO-NIGHT.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE Barbara Frietchie

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
. Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night and Election night. Last 2 Times. The Great Hit. "MAEDEL ALS REKRUT." Wed., (First Time,) "DAS OPFERLAMM."

HORSE SHOW. A few choice Arena and Tier Boxes for sale at the office of the National Horse Show Association, 16 East 28d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR . . . . . Conductor
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts—Nov. 17, 18; Dec. 8, 9; Jan. 5, 6; Jan. 26, 27; Feb. 16, 17; Mch. 9, 10; Mch. 23, 24; Apr. 6, 7.
Soloists: PETSCHNIKOFF—HAMBOURG—LEONORA JACKSON—MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK—DE PACHMANN and others.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. 8:15 sharp
E. H. SOTHERN and Miss HARNED
The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. at 8:30
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs
HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 10th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, and Thurs. Evg., Nov. 9.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke, Conductor and Hambourg.
Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Ave.
Open to the public daily except Mondays.
Admission 50 cents. Skates free.

Proctor's 23d St. TACIANU
Con. Perf. EDISON MOVING PICTURES.
ELECTION DAY, DOORS OPEN 9:30 A.M.
DeCourcey Bros., Gerald Griffin & Co., 30 others.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. Hugh Stanton & Co.
New Moving Pictures.
30 Other Big Features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Harlem Opera House. Charles Frohman Presents Special Mat. Election Day.
THE CUCKOO.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Negro Jew; ½ Man, ½ Horse; Colored Minstrels.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:15 P. M.
Admission to grand stand $1.50. Ladies, $1.00. Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 11 A. M., 12:25, 1, 1:25, 1:55 P. M. Stages connect Kinks Co. "L."

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 4...	3,706,172
Same week last year.....	1,503,449
Stocks to date this year....	143,583,150
Corresponding date last year.	90,523,306

Bonds for the week.....	$14,258,500
Same week last year.....	$18,270,720
Bonds to date this year.....$749,485,970	
Corresponding date last year.$697,035,930	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 4@35; at three months, 5½ @6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1⅛	Evans & T. H.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅜	Federal Steel	3⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref pf.	1¼	Federal Steel pf.	1½
Am. Dis. Tel.	1	K. C. P. & G.	2¼
Am. Sug. Ref.	1⅜	M.,St.P. & S. S. M.pf.	1¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Mo., K. & T pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	2⅞	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Brook. R. T.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Brook. Un. Gas	2	Pacific Coast	1¼
B., R. & P.	1	Pullman Car	3½
B., R. & P. pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1
Canada Southern	1	Rio Gr. W. pf.	1¼
C., I. & L. pf.	1⅜	St. L. S. F. 1st pf.	2¾
Chi. Northwest	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3⅛	St. P. & Duluth	1½
Col. & Southern	1	Southern Pacific	2⅛
Col. & South. 1st pf.	1½	Stand. R. & T.	3½
Col. & South. 2d pf.	2	U. S. Leather	10½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	Western Union Tel.	1½
Consolidated Gas	2½	Wis. Central	2
D., S., S. & A.	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1½	International Paper	2
Am. Malting	1¼	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Malting pf.	6	Long Island	7
Am. Tobacco	2	Manhattan	2
Ann Arbor pf.	1⅛	Met. St. Ry.	1
Chi. & E. Illinois	1¼	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Chi. Great W. deb.	1⅛	National Steel	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1¼	New York Central	1¼
Chi. & Northw. pf.	1	Northern Pacific	1
Col. Midland pf.	1¼	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1
Continental Tobacco	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	3¼	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1	Third Avenue	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1¼	Wells-Fargo Express	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	3½	L. E. & St. L. con. 5s	6
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1½
C. B. & Q. con.	1	Southern Pacific 4s.	1¼
Det., M. & M. 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
3½s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Wabash, Deb. B.	1⅛
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Kanawha & Mich. 4s.	2
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1
C.,St. P., M. & O. 6s.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1
		T. C. & I., Birm. 6s.	1

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the weed ended Saturday, Nev. 4, total transactions included 3,706,172 shares of stock, $14,156,500 bonds, including $102,000 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Nov. 5,'98.	Nov. 4,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	1,503,449	3,706,172	*2,202,723
Banks	93	.....	93
Mining	4,600	2,500	2,100

BONDS.

	Nov. 5,'98.	Nov. 4,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$18,006,720	$14,156,500	$3,850,220
State	63,000	.....	63,000
Government	201,000	102,000	99,000

*Increase.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

HIGHER RATES ARE PROMISED

Payment of Japanese Loan Hardens the Market—High Rates of Loans Not Likely to Last—A Flooded Market Possible—Apprehension About New York.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Nov. 5.—According to to-day's aspect our money market promises higher rates, but not much higher. The experience of the last few weeks has shown it to be unsafe to allow discount to fall below 4½ per cent. At and above that rate gold was attracted to London, or at least prevented from going away; but directly the rate fell below it, the demand for gold for export began to revive, while supplies ceased to arrive. No gold has thus far been openly taken back to England, but Holland has swept away any small supplies available in the market, and, failing these, sundry parcels of sovereigns have been withdrawn privately for shipment to Amsterdam. It was time, therefore, that the money market paused and turned, but it was most difficult for it to do so while loans kept abundant at 1½ to 2½ per cent. These were the quotations of the first two days of this week, and discount rates hovered around 3¾ per cent. Suddenly on Wednesday the market changed, thanks to the payment of £1,600,000 of the Japanese loan money to the Bank of England. Borrowers all at once found supplies floating and credits short, and a few of them were obliged to go to the bank for advances till Monday, for which they paid 5 per cent. In open market the week loans rose to 3 and 3¼ per cent., where they have since stuck, and immediately the bill brokers commenced to work up discount, first to 4 per cent., and to-day by steps to 4⅝. Whether the market will keep thus hard is doubtful, because cheap loans always in the end defeat discounters.

Brokers say we are determined to put a three months' rate of discount of 4½ per cent. as the minimum, but they are certain to fail unless loan money can rise in the neighborhood of 4 per cent. I think it may do this, but hardly yet, for the Bank of England has merely its own bill case to depend on as a means of pressure, the Japanese money not being under its control unless it is prepared to pay interest upon it. The estimate is that the Bank still holds more than £3,000,000 of bills, about one-third of which will be run off by the middle of this month. So the market argues that, what with the absorption of credits through maturing these bills, the Autumn demand in the provinces and the generally increased pressure upon banking resources toward the end of the year, the price of credits must advance. Doubtless this is so, and yet, unless frightened about gold, I am by no means sure that loan rates will be maintainable near 4 per cent. between now and the end of December.

Apart from the gold, all really depends upon the action of the Government, and the market is still in the dark about the amounts of Treasury bills likely to be offered. Estimates range up to five millions, and £3,000,000 are offered for next Friday. But the issue of Treasury floaters, were it ten millions, by no means guarantees immediate higher charges for short credits. All depends on where the money is spent, and the probability is that more than half will be disbursed here, in which case the increased Treasury outlay might mean a flooded money market just when everybody is counting on high rates. Thus I reach the conclusion that nothing in the domestic position warrants the expectation of very dear money this year, although quotations are sure to be higher during the next eight weeks than in the last four.

Abroad the position remains uncomfortable everywhere, but calmer in most places. All the Danubian States are excessively hard up and the Sultan's provincial Governors, it is alleged, are misappropriating the revenues mortgaged to bondholders. But the monetary condition in South and Eastern Europe has only a remote influence on London through the German and Austrian markets, and is no factor in determining our rate of discount. From all the great monetary centres the advices this week point not to ease, but to a slackening of tension, although neither France nor Germany is in a position to state that the banks are better off. Still, I am disposed to think that no violent wrench of rates is likely to originate in these centres, and we are less apprehensive about them than about New York. If you draw gold from us, we must see a 6 per cent. bank rate, otherwise we shall jog along perplexedly very much where we are.

One thing this war has effectually done. It has stopped great speculative operations in all markets and has forced liquidation on many too distended positions. This week the markets have been swayed under the influence of the war bulletins much less than could have been foreseen. On Tuesday, when the news looked the blackest, prices dipped, but from inside pressure alone. The public throughout has either been buying or standing aloof; but buying is much more in evidence during the last three days. It is good buying, too. There is a stream of small orders of the kind that mean payment on settling day, for the country absolutely refuses to believe in defeat, and by its gigantic expenditure the Government is putting money in the pockets of all classes. When no pretext was afforded to buy for a rise, we bought for patriotism to show our public spirit. The French spitefully sold the market, it is said, and we do not mean to allow tactics of that sort to succeed. But should Paris deliver the 15th inst., money might be less than 5 to 5½ per cent. at the December Bourse settlement.

The Indian cotton industry is depressed because the Chinese markets are glutted through the competition of the Americans and Japanese. The strike of the colliers in South Wales has probably been averted. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 6.

American District Telegraph Company—Books close.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Traction Company, Pittsburg—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Gramophone Corporation—Books close.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Manhattan Railway—Annual meeting.

Friday, Nov. 10.

Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Gas Light Company—Books close.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Shelby Iron Company—Books close.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.

Outside Sscurities.

On several days during the past week transactions in the outside market were much larger than any that had been recorded since the active days of last Spring, but this activity was confined to a few stocks, while the majority of the list were only fairly active. The narrowness of the market continues to be an unfavorable element, and the general revival that has been so long expected cannot yet be said to have fairly begun. Although the general list has not yet shown any considerable increase in activity, prices continue to show strength, and in many instances considerable net gains have been recorded during the past week. Brokers dealing in the less active securities, in securities that are very largely held entirely for investment, report that there is a good demand for issues of this class. For the most part the stocks that are most depressed in the curb market are those in which there was the liveliest speculation early in the year, when the price of stocks of this class was advanced so far beyond the real value of the stocks at the time. It is natural that such stocks should be the last to feel market betterment. In all the more substantial stocks prices remain fairly firm, and in this is found proof of the really strong condition of the market.

At the beginning of the week the very high rates that prevailed in the call money market checked the activity and strength which the market showed at the close of the previous week. All but those inclined to take a very optimistic view of the market were predicting a dull and a generally unfavorable week. But when the rates for money returned to more normal conditions, the outside market immediately became more active and continued so until the close. Confidence is felt in the market's continuing to improve, and the dullness of the early part of the week and the somewhat irregular course of prices at the close were looked

Contlued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 4, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Nov. 4. Bid.	Closing Sat., Nov. 4. A sk'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Nov. 4, 3,706,172.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Nov. 4. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 4, '99.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	112	117	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	112	116¼	112	114	110	120
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17¼	18	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	..	17	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	...	6,680
68⅜ September 7.	56⅜ June 16.	62⅝	63½	— ½	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	63½	63⅜	62	62½	...	5,603
46 November 2.	33¾ March 6.	44¾	45¼	— ½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	A	45⅜	46	45	45	37½	6,285
97⅞ October 26.	88¾ January 5.	95½	97	..	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,800	June 1, '99.	3	SA	97½	97½	95	95	87½	50
52½ March 3.	30 October 18.	30	35	+ 1	American District Telegraph Company	3,845,000	May 15, '99.	1	SA	34	34	34	34	...	200
160 August 20.	133 June 19.	148	150	— 1½	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	148½	149	148½	149	138	265
41¼ September 8.	34 October 16.	36¾	37	+ ½	American Ice Company	22,939,100	.....	..	..	37⅜	37⅜	34½	36¾	...	2,620
85 September 11.	76 October 18.	78	82	..	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	82	82	82	82	...	16
13½ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	11¼	12¼	+ ⅝	American Linseed Company	15,475,000	.....	..	..	11⅝	12½	11⅝	11⅞	...	2,560
5⅞ August 10.	4¼ June 20.	5¾	53	+ ⅞	American Linseed Company preferred	15,475,000	Sep. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	52¾	53⅞	51⅞	53⅜	...	3,209
37½ January 4.	10 October 25.	12	13	— 1¾	American Malting Company	14,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	15	12	12⅝	31¼	6,220
87¼ January 26.	45 October 25.	45½	47	— 6	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	51½	52	45½	45½	80½	8,365
59 April 20.	34⅞ October 28.	36¾	36¾	+ 1⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	38	35	36¼	...	13,887
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	87	87¼	+ 1¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	86¾	88	85	87	...	10,799
15½ March 13.	4 October 14.	4½	6½	+ ½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	29,939,700	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	11¼	100
45½ September 25.	24 May 24.	42¼	43	+ 1¼	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	..	42¼	43¾	40¾	43¼	...	5,647
86⅜ September 14.	70 May 13.	82¼	83	— ¾	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	82¾	83	82	82¼	...	2,930
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	46¾	47	— ¾	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅛	50	45½	47	31	78,252
106¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	93	94	— ½	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1¾	Q	94	94½	93	93½	87⅜	3,806
132 March 20.	125¾ January 4.	155¾	155⅞	+ 1⅜	American Sugar Refining Company	36,068,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	Q	154½	159	151¾	155¾	115⅜	294,692
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117½	118	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	118	118	117½	117½	109¼	441
105 April 18.	98¼ September 21.	98	100	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	100	100	98	98	96	492
52⅜ April 4.	31½ October 31.	33	33⅝	+ ⅝	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	..	34	35	31½	33¾	...	8,505
90½ February 8.	81 June 1.	82	83	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Oct. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	82½	84	82¼	83	...	932
229½ April 5.	88½ June 21.	121½	122	— 2	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1½	Q	123⅞	123⅞	120¾	121½	138¼	37,804
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	144	145	..	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	2	Q	144	145	143	145	128	449
70 April 26.	41 October 24.	47	47¼	+ 2⅞	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	†2	SA	44	47⅝	43	46⅞	...	14,080
48½ October 26.	36 May 8.	45½	47	— 1¼	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	47½	47½	46	46	36½	1,215
24¾ February 23.	17 May 9.	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	..	22¼	23¼	22	22⅝	12⅜	36,935
68¼ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	65¾	65⅞	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,119,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	66¼	67⅞	65⅝	65⅞	35⅞	125,926
61½ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	53	53¼	..	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	53½	54⅛	53⅜	53¼	32	7,522
70½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	73	73½	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	59,227,000	.....	..	..	72¾	73⅞	72	73	68	19,786
137 April 15.	75½ September 20.	88	88¼	+ 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	..	87	91⅝	84	88¼	66⅞	424,645
100 March 17.	133 June 5.	144	145	+ 2	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	SA	145	145	145	145	127½	910
20⅝ August 14.	9¼ May 9.	10¼	10½	— ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10¾	10⅝	10½	8	6,180
44 September 23.	30¼ March 25.	40	42	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	41	41	41	41	...	100
96½ September 22.	69 May 19.	84½	86½	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	85½	85½	85½	85½	...	175
70 January 23.	50¼ June 2.	53	54	+ 1	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	53⅝	54	53	54	53¼	928
90¼ May 31.	84⅜ March 15.	95	96	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	94	96	94	96	82⅝	530
31¼ February 2.	23⅝ May 31.	28¼	28½	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	27⅞	29¼	27	28¼	21¼	58,773

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 4, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Nov. 4. Bid.	Closing Sat., Nov. 4. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Nov. 4. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 4, '99.
149¼ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	133¼	133¾	— ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	97,883,700	Sep. 15, '99.	1½	Q	134¼	135	132⅝	133⅛	116¾	67,314
68⅝ April 29.	44 September 20.	48½	49	+ ⅜	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	....	..	..	48¼	49¼	48¼	49¼	...	1,210
100¼ September 1.	59¾ January 4.	95½	97	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	SA	97⅜	97½	96	96	52½	550
20⅜ January 23.	13 June 1.	14⅜	14½	..	Chicago Great Western	21,249,800	....	..	..	14⅜	15⅛	14¼	14½	14	22,680
85½ August 20.	50⅝ January 5.	82⅝	83⅛	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,365,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	83½	83⅞	83	83⅞	43⅝	1,435
44⅜ September 6.	28 June 22.	40⅝	42	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	....	..	..	41½	42¼	40½	42¼	28¾	950
108⅛ August 12.	83⅝ January 3.	90	90¼	— 1½	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,368,000	July 15, '99.	2	SA	91⅜	91⅝	90	90¼	...	4,650
12½ April 25.	7⅜ January 6.	11¼	12	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	..	..	11½	11½	11¼	11½	7¾	130
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	43	44	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch 20, '99.	1	..	43½	43½	43¼	43½	25	100
136⅛ September 6.	120⅛ January 3.	126¼	126⅜	— 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	128⅛	128⅝	126¼	126⅜	110	38,902
179 September 5.	106¼ January 3.	171¼	173¾	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	173	173	173	173	162½	690
173 September 6.	141¼ January 4.	170½	171½	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	SA	170½	171½	169½	171	132¼	950
210⅞ September 7.	188 January 19.	200	205	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Oct. 6, '99.	1¾	Q	204	204	204	204	...	200
122⅜ January 27.	107½ May 13.	114½	114⅝	— ⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	115½	116¾	114⅝	116⅝	102⅞	19,615
126⅛ September 22.	91 February 8.	120	124	— 2½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	121	121½	121	121½	82	300
25¼ March 27.	7½ January 6.	11½	13	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	....	..	..	13	13	11¾	11¾	8⅝	1,550
56¾ March 27.	36⅛ January 3.	40½	41	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	....	..	..	41	41½	40	41	33⅜	1,700
63¾ April 10.	42½ January 4.	60	60¾	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	..	60½	61⅝	59	60	39¼	21,045
106 November 2.	94 May 10.	103	105	+ 3⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¼	Q	100½	106	100	103	87⅝	4,000
5⅝ April 21.	1½ January 17.	1¾	2	— ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	....	..	..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...	100
64 September 11.	30½ February 8.	55½	56	— ⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	....	..	..	56¼	57¼	54	55¼	23	16,635
126⅛ September 7.	88 January 6.	124	125	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	122	123⅛	122	123⅛	...	283
8⅝ January 5.	6 October 10.	6	8	— ¾	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	..	6	6	6	6	...	300
27 September 6.	15½ July 14.	19	20	— 1¼	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	....	..	..	21	21¼	19¼	20	15½	700
8⅞ January 6.	4⅞ September 13.	6	6¼	+ 1	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	....	..	..	5	6¼	4⅞	6¼	...	8,702
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	46½	47½	+ 1½	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	....	..	..	45¾	48	45	47	...	3,495
25 March 22.	15 September 13.	18	18½	+ 2	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	....	..	..	16¾	18	16½	18	...	2,735
21¼ September 6.	6½ February 5.	19	19¼	+ 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	....	..	..	18½	20½	18⅛	19½	...	3,410
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	190¼	191¼	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1	Q	189½	192¾	188	191	186½	10,206
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	42¾	42	— 1¾	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	....	..	..	43½	43⅝	41¼	42	...	33,105
103⅞ August 28.	78 June 29.	92	92½	— 1	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	93¾	93¾	91½	92	...	11,122
125¾ April 20.	106½ January 3.	122	123	..	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	123¼	123⅞	122¼	123	99½	7,785
194½ October 30.	157 January 7.	190½	191	— 3½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	194½	194½	190¾	190¾	140	7,585
25⅝ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21⅝	21¾	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,600,000	....	..	..	22⅝	22⅝	21¾	21¾	...	2,350
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	75¾	76	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	77⅞	77⅞	76¼	76¼	55½	7,230
23½ January 3.	13¼ June 1.	18⅜	20	+ ⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	....	..	..	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	...	100
6¼ August 24.	3 April 4.	5½	6	+ 1¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	..	..	6	6¼	6	6¼	...	1,575
16⅞ August 25.	7¾ January 30.	14½	15½	+ ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	....	..	..	15¼	15½	15	15	...	800
16¼ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛	**Erie**	112,232,700	....	..	..	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13½	12⅛	800
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	37⅝	38¾	+ ⅝	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	....	..	..	38½	38¾	37⅝	38¾	32	2,406
22½ January 30.	16¼ May 8.	19	20	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	....	..	..	19¼	20	19¼	19½	16⅛	624
120¼ October 30.	*92⅜ January 14.	....	....	— 1⅞	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	Q	120¼	120¼	118	118	..	300
46 September 14.	36 March 28.	44¼	44½	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	42½	44	42½	44	31	3,440
98½ September 9.	70 January 7.	90	92	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 16, '99.	2½	SA	90	90	90	90	57	100
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	58⅛	58½	+ 3⅝	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	‡July 20, '99.	1¼	..	55⅜	60¼	54¼	58⅜	32	240,370
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	80¾	81	+ 1½	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	Sep. 1, '99.	1½	Q	79	81⅞	78½	80⅜	75⅞	21,500
125¼ August 3.	95⅛ January 3.	121⅜	123	..	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	123	123½	121¾	122	81½	1,625
76¾ March 20.	48 October 21.	51	52	— 1¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	52¾	53	50	51¼	...	4,416
110 January 12.	97 October 23.	99	....	— ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	...	275
195 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	174	175	— ½	Great Northern preferred	80,409,700	Nov. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	175¾	176	173½	174½	138½	3,620
*45 November 3.	*30 March 23.	....	....	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1½	..	45	45	45	45	...	10
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	112	....	— ¼	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Oct. 14, '99.	2	Q	114	114	114	114	...	220
37⅞ September 6.	22 July 12.	32½	34⅜	..	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	....	..	..	35	35¼	34½	34½	...	170
66¼ September 6.	54½ May 13.	63	64¾	+ ½	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	....	..	..	64½	65	63⅜	64½	...	3,605
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	114¾	115¼	— ½	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	116	116	114¾	115	108¾	4,921
68½ January 23.	24¼ October 17.	26	26½	— 2	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	28½	28½	25	26	51	6,940
95 January 5.	67 October 30.	70	71½	— 1½	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	71¼	71¾	67	71⅜	88⅜	3,950
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	14½	15	+ ⅜	International Silver Company	10,000,000	....	..	..	15	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	...	3,920
15⅜ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	14	14¼	..	Iowa Central	8,488,800	....	..	..	14¼	14⅜	13¾	14	...	1,330
62¼ August 25.	42⅛ May 31.	59½	60½	+ ½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	60⅛	60¼	59¼	60	32⅜	1,270
15 March 22.	7⅜ January 13	12	13	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	..	..	12½	12¾	12	12	...	400
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	9½	10	+ 2¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	....	..	..	8	10¼	7¾	9¾	16	8,189
63½ February 23.	39 October 30.	....	44	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1½	Q	39	39	39	39	...	210
81 October 18.	51 March 4.	75	77	— 2	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	79	79⅞	77½	77½	47¼	3,680
102½ May 18.	95 May 9.	102	103	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	SA	101½	101½	101½	101½	93	40
22¼ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	18	19	— ⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	13	150
81¼ July 27.	60 January 15.	79½	80½	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	80	80½	80	80	62¼	1,160
84 April 4.	50 November 4.	50	55	— 7	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	50	50	50	50	...	115
88 October 30.	63 March 6.	87½	87¼	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	$2	SA	87½	88⅜	86⅛	87¼	58	51,290
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	110½	111	— 2	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1	Q	112¾	113¼	109¼	110½	96⅛	107,190
269 March 28.	187½ September 18.	196	196¾	— 1	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	198¾	200	194½	197	164½	11,626
25 October 2.	14 April 25.	22	24	— 1	Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago	7,500,000	....	..	..	23½	23½	23	23	...	200
74 October 27.	44½ May 5.	72	74½	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref	9,000,000	....	..	..	74	74	74	74	...	133
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	13½	14	— ⅝	Mexican Central	36,000,000	....	..	..	14¼	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...	6,545
6⅛ September 13.	1 January 6.	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	..	..	5	5¼	4⅞	5¼	...	2,305
116 January 24.	110 October 25.	110	113	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	107	75
78 August 29.	35¼ January 6	72¼	73	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	..	72½	72½	72	72½	...	1,200
98½ August 18.	73½ January 10.	94½	95¼	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	95¼	95¼	95	95	...	410
72 May 18.	30 February 10.	63½	66	+ 1⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	..	..	62¼	63⅞	62¼	63⅞	...	400
14⅞ January 30.	11¼ May 10.	12½	13½	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	..	13⅛	13½	12½	13¼	10½	917
45¼ August 31.	30½ May 31.	40¼	40½	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	..	..	39½	41½	38¾	40¼	32	26,087
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	48⅞	49¼	— ¼	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	49½	50⅜	48	48⅞	32½	95,850
52 August 28.	32 January 3.	46	47	— ¼	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	47½	47¾	46¾	46¾	25	1,050
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	184½	186	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	SA	185½	185½	185½	185½	...	20
62 January 21.	39⅞ October 20.	40½	41¼	+ ⅛	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	..	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	33⅜	1,485
107½ January 18.	95⅜ October 31.	90	95¾	+ 1⅜	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞	97	270
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	28¼	29	+ ⅜	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	A	29	29¼	28¼	29	32½	1,892
115 January 21.	107¾ November 3.	107½	109	— ½	National Lead Company pf	14,904,600	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	108½	108½	107¾	108½	112	557
7 January 7.	2 July 13.	2¾	3½	+ ½	National Linseed Oil certificates	....	....	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	110
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	48¼	48¾	— 1¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	....	..	..	49⅞	50½	47½	48¾	...	11,215
99⅜ August 11.	85 May 15.	93¾	94½	+ ⅛	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	Sep. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	93¾	94⅜	93¾	94½	...	2,058
9 November 2.	4½ March 17.	8⅜	10	..	National Starch Manufacturing Company	5,000,000	....	..	..	9	9	9	9	...	700
126⅜ November 2.	97 January 3.	124½	125¼	— ½	New Jersey Central	29,055,800	Nov. 1, '99.	1	Q	125	126⅜	123½	124½	87	13,669
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	149	150	+ 5½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	Oct. 5, '99.	2	Q	138	150	138	149½	96	1,170
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	137¼	137⅜	— 1¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	Q	138¾	139½	137¼	137¼	115	11,670
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	14½	16	+ ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	12	300
85 October 24.	65 March 7.	81½	85	+ ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, '98.	2	..	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	...	830
41 January 23.	29½ May 24.	35	36½	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	....	..	..	36¼	36¼	35	36	33	400
28⅞ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	25⅞	26¼	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	....	..	..	26⅜	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞	14⅞	18,680
28⅝ August 23.	17⅜ March 17.	27	27¼	— ¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	..	..	27¾	28¼	26¼	27	...	43,017
74¼ August 23.	61⅝ January 6.	71½	72	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	72¼	72¼	70⅝	71½	50	9,726
13⅜ August 8.	6⅞ January 6.	13	13½	+ ¼	North American	39,776,300	....	..	..	13	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	6⅜	8,330
57½ August 24.	42⅜ January 7.	54¼	54¾	— 1	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	55⅝	55⅞	54	54⅜	39⅝	29,640
81½ February 23.	72¼ October 3.	75½	76	— ¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	Q	76¼	76¾	76	76	75⅞	5,845
10⅛ April 27.	6 March 23.	8	10	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	...	300
54 November 1.	38 May 11.	52½	53	+ 1¼	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '99.	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	88	90	— 1	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	**Q	51½	54	51½	52⅝	44½	5,788
68¾ November 1.	58¼ July 5.	67½	68½	+ ⅝	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '99.	1	**Q	88½	89	88½	89	79½	384
55 January 30.	37½ October 14.	40	40⅝	..	Pacific Mail	26,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	SA	67	68¾	67	68	...	2,228
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	129⅜	130½	— ⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	SA	40¼	40⅜	39¼	40¼	33¾	5,410
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	114½	114¾	+ ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,850	Aug. 25, '99.	1½	Q	134	134	130	130	115⅜	14,360
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2½	2¾	+ ⅝	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	..	114⅝	116⅞	113½	114¾	103¾	34,440
7 January 10.	4 May 27.	4	5	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	..	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½	1	1,850
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	73	75	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi & St. Louis	24,387,100	....	..	..	4	4	4	4	...	110
190 August 25.	180 January 10.	188	....	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	75	76	73¾	75	45	1,200
18½ November 3.	7 May 18.	18½	19¾	+ 2¼	Pittsburg & Western pf., trust receipts	....	....	..	..	189	189	189	189	...	40
61 August 14.	44¾ June 1.	57½	59	— ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	....	..	..	17	18½	17	18½	...	1,200
91 September 7.	78 May 25.	89	90	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	59	59¼	58¼	58⅞	...	1,030
207¾ October 20.	156 January 21.	194½	197	+ 3½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	Q	89½	89¾	89	89	...	1,902
25 January 24.	19⅝ May 13.	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000	....	..	..	195	198	195	197½	134	1,460
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	60⅝	60¾	— ½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	..	..	21½	22	21¼	21⅜	16	5,108
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	32¾	33	..	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	..	..	61½	62¼	60⅝	60½	38⅝	62,933
33⅞ September 6.	22¼ August 26.	25	26	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	....	..	..	33	33¾	32½	32½	18	11,500
70 September 5.	69⅛ October 25.	69½	70	..	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	25¾	26⅞	24⅜	25½	...	6,396
83¾ August 31.	66 January 3.	81½	83¼	+ 1¼	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	70	71	69¾	69¾	...	3,723
7¼ October 30.	3¾ June 24.	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	..	..	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¾	...	470
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	51	53	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	6¾	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	...	1,875
18 October 26.	9 June 1.	17	18	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	....	..	..	54½	54¾	53	53	57¼	500
147¾ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	11	11¼	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	....	..	..	17½	17½	17	17	16½	600
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	70½	72	+ 2¾	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	SA	11	11¾	11	11	7⅛	2,015
44⅞ January 31.	33½ January 5.	36½	37½	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '99.	1	SA	71	72¾	70	72¾	61	920
18¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	12¾	13	— ¾	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	..	37	37¾	36½	37¾	28⅞	3,895
40⅜ August 3.	17 January 3.	30½	31	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	..	..	13	13⅞	12¾	12¾	5¾	2,460
73⅞ August 26.	36 January 5.	60	63	+ 1½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	32¼	32½	30¼	30¼	13	10,400
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	40¾	40⅞	+ 2⅛	Southern Pacific	193,802,100	....	..	..	61½	61½	61¼	61½	...	100
14¼ October 30.	10¼ January 5.	13½	13⅝	— ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	....	..	..	33	42	38⅜	40⅞	23	364,112
58½ October 30.	40⅞ January 24.	57	57¼	— ½	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	13½	8¼	59,002
15¼ November 2.	6½ September 20.	13¼	13⅝	+ 3¾	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	..	58¼	58¾	55⅞	57	35¾	73,927
126 September 11.	36 January 9.	118¾	119	+ ½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	9½	15¼	9¼	13½	7½	58,163
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	19	19½	— ¾	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	....	..	..	119	119¼	116¼	118½	28¾	14,923
242 February 27.	140 October 3.	155	157	— 1	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	20¼	20½	19⅞	19¾	13⅜	10,170
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	26½	27	— ½	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	....	..	..	156	156	156	156	163	222
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	77	79¼	..	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	27¼	27¼	26½	27	...	1,510
50¾ February 21.	38⅛ June 20.	47¼	47½	— ¼	Union Pacific Railway	92,651,300	....	..	..	78¼	79	78¼	79	...	390
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	76⅞	76¾	— ⅞	Union Pacific Railway preferred	96,335,500	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	48¼	48¾	46½	47⅜	32	63,077
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	55	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	SA	78	78¼	76⅞	76⅞	64⅜	20,071
40 November 4.	5¾ June 7.	36	36½	+10½	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	..	49	49	49	49	40	30
84½ November 2.	68 June 1.	79⅝	80¼	— 2½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Oct. 2, '99.	1¼	Q	25⅝	40	25	36	6¼	464,620
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	48½	48¾	— ⅝	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Oct. 31, '99.	1	Q	83½	84½	80	80	65⅜	81,510
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	113	114	+ ⅞	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	Oct. 31, '99.	2	Q	49½	49¾	48¾	48¾	40½	4,638
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	8¼	8½	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000	....	..	..	112½	113⅞	112½	113⅞	103	690
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22½	23	+ ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	..	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	7¼	5,690
195 September 21.	181 July 17.	190	195	..	Wagner Palace Car Company	19,730,500	No. 4, '99.	66 2-3c	M	22½	23¾	21¾	22¾	19⅝	21,865
135½ September 6.	*125 February 10.	130	133	— 1½	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	SA	195	195	195	195	...	300
98¼ January 24.	86⅝ October 13.	89	89½	+ 1½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¼	Q	132½	132½	132	132	120¾	200
13 August 31.	8¼ June 1.	11⅞	12	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	....	..	..	88½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 4, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 4..$14,258,500

	Week Ending Nov. 4. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	104	103¾	104	14½
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	105	105	102⅝	102⅝	7
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	89	89	89	89	1
Ann Arbor 4s	92½	93	92½	92½	42
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99¼	99¼	98⅝	98⅞	408½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	87	87⅝	82⅞	82⅞	663½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98¼	98½	98	98½	62
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95½	94⅞	95½	141
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99	99	98½	98½	259½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	91	90	91	109
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	97½	98	97½	98	8
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	77	80	77	80	8
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	108	108	108	108	8
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	116	116	116	116	7
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108⅛	108½	108	108½	13
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97	97¼	93½	93⅝	147
Central of Georgia 1st inc.	36	37⅝	36	37⅝	9
Central of Georgia 2d inc.	11	11	10	10	6
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	119½	119¾	119¼	119½	40
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg.	118	118	118	118	1
Central Pacific 3½s	83½	84¼	82⅝	83⅞	338
Central Pacific 1st 4s	99½	99½	98¼	98⅞	486½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95¼	95½	95	95½	191
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119¼	119½	116¼	116¼	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	113⅝	114½	113½	114½	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104⅛	104⅛	103¾	103¾	19
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111	111	109½	109½	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116½	116½	113¾	114	4
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	100	100	100	100	8
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	109	109	108	108	27
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	121	121	120½	120½	11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gold 7s	171½	171½	171½	171½	6
Chi, Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Series A	111½	111½	110½	110½	23
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	118	118	118	118	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	131	131	131	131	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107	107	105⅞	106¾	350
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136	137	136	137	3
Chi., St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	134	134	134	134	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97½	98	97½	98	10
Cleland., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95	95½	95	95½	3
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	4
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. 4s	95	95	95	95	10
Clev., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	131	131	131	131	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	96	96	95¾	95¾	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71½	71½	71½	71½	5
Colorado Midland 2-4s	64¾	64⅞	63¼	64½	74
Colorado Southern 4s	85½	85½	85	85½	75
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	17
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	106¼	106¼	106	106¼	16½
Detroit City Gas 5s	100½	100½	100	100	26
Detroit, Mackinac & Mar. land grant 3½s	22½	23	22¼	23	75
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	72½	72½	72½	72½	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118¼	118¼	115½	115½	6
Erie 1st consol. 7s	142	142	142	142	1
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91¾	91	91¾	35
Erie general lien 4s	70½	71½	70½	71½	45
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Flint & Père Marquette, Port Huron 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79	80½	79	80¼	34
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	62½	63	62½	63	6
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103½	103½	101	101¾	80
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d 7s	109½	109½	109½	109½	4
Green Bay & Western deb., A	58½	59	58½	59	2
Green Bay & Western deb., B	9	9¼	8¾	8⅝	283
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 5s	120	120¼	120	120¼	19
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	39
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103½	103½	103	103	11
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa ref. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92¼	92¼	92	92	8
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	62	62	62	62	1
International Paper 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	115⅛	114½	115½	5
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	82	84	82	84	2
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	72¼	73½	71¾	73¼	801
Kentucky Central 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109	107	107	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Lake Shore 3½s	111	111	110	110	6
Lake Shore 1st 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 7s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects.	60	66¾	60	66	272
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	16
Louisville & Nashville 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	23
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola Div. 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	62
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	6
Mahoning Coal 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Manhattan consolidated 4s	106½	106½	106	106	47
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96	96	95½	95½	77
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	119¾	119¾	32
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76½	76½	76¼	76½	14
Mexican Central 1st income	26¼	27¼	26¼	26½	254
Mexican Central 2d income	13	13⅜	13	13	170
Mexican International consol. 4s	87	87½	87	87½	62
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	1
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st, Mich. Div. 6s	140	140	140	140	1
Minneapolis Street Railway 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93	93½	92¾	93	87½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69¼	72¼	69¼	71½	595½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92	92	91¾	91¾	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94	94	91⅝	94	59
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	113	113	113	113	3
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	95¾	95¾	95	95	70
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	38
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118½	118½	116¼	116¼	11
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	85	84½	84½	15
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	11
National Starch Mfg. Co. 6s	101	101	101	101	11
N. Y. Central debenture 5s, 1884-1904, reg.	106	106	106	106	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98	98	97¾	98	98
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	3
New York Central 1st 7s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
New York Central general 3½s	110½	110¼	110½	110¼	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106	106½	105	105½	9
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	189	189	189	189	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	16
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	8
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	92½	92⅝	92¼	92¾	90
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65⅞	65¾	65	65⅝	150
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102¾	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	156½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103½	104	103½	103⅝	56
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	15½
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128	128	128	11
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. Paul 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109	110	109	110	40
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	3
Panama 1st 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	9
Peoria & Eastern income	21	21	20	20	11
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st con. 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Reading general 4s	87¾	87¾	87	87	168
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Rio Grande Western 4s	97	97¾	96	97¼	47
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol.	126	126	126	126	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	86	86	86	86	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110	110¼	109¾	110¼	185
St. L., I. M. & So. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	15
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	81⅞	82½	81¼	81⅜	263
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼	25
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	125	125	124½	124½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	84	84	84	84	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92¼	92¼	89	89¾	147
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	61¼	62¼	60¾	60¾	263
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4½s	116	116	115	115	28
Savannah, Florida & Western 6s	122	122	122	122	5

BONDS.

	Week Ending Nov. 4. Firs	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79¼	80	78	80	54
Santo Valley & New England 4s	100	100	98½	98½	2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	84	85¼	83¾	85⅛	1,311
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st 6s, 1912	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Southern Railway 5s	109	109	108½	108¼	323
Standard Rope & Twine income	26½	29½	25½	27	924
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85	86	85	85¾	32
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	7
Terminal Ass'n of St. Louis 1st. con. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103	103	103	103	10
Texas & Pacific 1st, Eastern Div. 6s	107	107	107	107	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114¼	115	114¼	114½	16
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	119	119½	118	118	63
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¼	104¼	103¾	104	253
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	116½	113½	114	30
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	9
Wabash debenture, Series A	77	80	77	80	18
Wabash debenture, Series B	38¼	39½	37¼	38⅞	1,685
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	24½	24¾	24½	24½	44
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	23
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	5
West Shore gtd. 4s	113	113½	113	113¼	59
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	113	113	113	113	2
Western Union coll. trust 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust rects	76	76	75¾	75¾	4
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	92	92½	91½	92½	127
Total sales					$14,156,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 4, 1899.

United States 5s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
United States 5s, coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	7
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111⅝	112	111⅝	112	35
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¼	112¼	112⅝	112½	25½
United States 3s, coupon	108½	108½	107⅝	108¼	*20
United States 3s, registered	108	108	108	108	*2½
Total sales					$102,000
Grand total					$14,258,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112	Nov. 3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112	Oct. 3	112½	Oct. 30
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅜	May 24	128	Feb. 14	129½	Oct. 20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	129¼	Nov. 2
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	110½	Oct. 31	110½	Oct. 31
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	110¼	Nov. 1	110½	Nov. 1
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	108¼	Nov. 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	107¾	Oct. 24
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108	Nov. 3

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1890	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	107	Oct. 3	107	Oct. 3
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	108	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	95	Oct. 20	95	Oct. 20
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	8½	Oct. 26
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87¾	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	86½	Oct. 19

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 22

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 4th day of November, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$242,924,387.37		
Gold bullion	139,189,385.04		
		$382,113,772.41	
Outstanding gold certificates	$153,938,119.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	25,284,777.00		
		128,653,342.00	
			*$253,460,430.41
Standard silver dollars		$404,218,222.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,658,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,421,764.00		
		395,236,740.00	
			8,981,482.00
Silver bullion			160,789.43
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,599,441.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	82,123,839.00		
		$89,723,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		89,723,280.00	
United States notes		$28,747,068.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$13,855,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	175,000.00		
		13,680,000.00	
			15,067,068.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,041,005.00		
National bank notes	3,568,763.44		
Fractional silver coin	2,494,275.02		
Fractional currency	68.26		
Minor coin	188,777.66		
Deposits in National banks	81,650,407.12		
Bonds and interest paid	2,402,484.68		
		$91,345,781.18	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,041,859.51		
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,503,960.51		
Disbursing officers' balances	55,190,599.01		
Post Office Department account	3,796,051.76		
Miscellaneous items	1,951,064.21		
		78,383,535.00	
			12,962,246.18
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$290,632,016.02

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r
Customs	$655,623.97	$3,479,163.22	$78,925,482.39
Internal revenue	608,252.20	3,397,131.82	106,776,790.86
Miscellaneous	502,803.84	888,780.65	12,962,967.38
Total receipts	$1,761,679.01	$7,765,075.69	$198,665,240.63
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	215,000.00	820,000.00	39,055,832.88
War	200,000.00	1,800,000.00	59,118,219.31
Navy	180,000.00	830,000.00	19,851,155.88
Indians		125,000.00	3,339,426.05
Pensions	700,000.00	4,000,000.00	51,768,179.53
Interest	400,000.00	900,000.00	18,603,339.29
Total expenditures	$1,695,000.00	$7,975,000.00	$191,828,152.94
Excess of receipts over expenditures	66,679.01	†209,924.31	6,839,087.69
Receipts last year—			
Customs	1,055,760.79	2,756,653.02	66,499,841.21
Internal revenue	1,090,633.09	2,846,211.18	96,944,643.86
Receipts from all sources last year	2,198,021.72	5,965,895.34	171,008,882.83
Expenditures last year	1,516,000.00	5,571,000.00	244,296,523.49

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890		30,375.00	3,566,365.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	68,835.00	256,225.00	4,463,797.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$539,742,982.00	$101,757,481.00	$641,500,413.00
This fiscal year	4,289,316.00	2,246,780.00	6,536,105.00
This month	231,957.00	19,490.00	251,447.00
This day	59,826.00	12,480.00	72,306.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Nov. 4, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	99	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	96¾	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	92¼	Nov 4	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	103⅜	May 31	97¼	Oct 12	98¾	Nov 4	98¾	99
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101½	Sept 18	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	88½	Aug 31	78	Jan 6	82¾	Nov 4	82¾	83
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	102	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	100½	Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.	100¾	May 26	93½	Oct 14	95¼	Nov 3	95¼	95½
Do., mtge. gold 4s, 1948.	102¼	May 25	96	Oct 12	98½	Nov 4	98½	98⅝
Do., Southwest. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925.	96¾	May 19	90	Oct 17	91	Nov 3	..	..
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990.	106½	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	103½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	94	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	110¼	July, 92	100	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930.	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	110
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930.	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	115½	Jul 14	102½	May 13	109¼	Oct 31	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	117½	Apr 5	115½	Oct 13	116¼	Oct 25	116¼	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108¼	Apr 20	104½	Nov 1	104½	Nov 1	..	105
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.	104½	Jul 8	97	Oct 9	98	Nov 2	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 98	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	111	Feb 20	107	Sep 11	108	Oct 21	..	108
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	Sept 1	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	130½	Jul 6	127	Sep 27	127	Sept 27	127	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 98	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927.	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	103½	May 15	100	Jun 10	100	Oct 6	103	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	117½	May 1	111	Jan 7	116	Nov 4	116	..
Do., do., registered.	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111¼	Jun 12	107¼	Oct 16	108½	Nov 2	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	112	Feb 24	107½	Sep 26	108	Nov 1	108	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	93¾	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89	Oct 30	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	118½	Oct 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	100¼	Apr 29	91⅞	Jan 31	93⅝	Nov 4	..	..
Do., do., registered.	97¾	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44¼	Feb 23	36	Oct 31	37⅛	Nov 2	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15	Feb 20	10	Oct 31	10	Oct 31	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½	Aug 17	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	....	..	....	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	....	..	....	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv 7s, 1902.	112	Jan 11	109¼	May 3	110	Sept 18	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	112¾	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	122½	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	119½	Nov 3	119	120⅛
Do., do., registered.	121½	Jul 22	112¼	Jan 7	117	Oct 25	117½	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900.	102½	Apr 1	98¾	Sep 7	100¼	Nov 1	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	102	Oct 17	87¾	Jan 11	102	Oct 28	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	115½	Nov 1	115½	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	104	Dec 13,97	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	119½	Jun 14	114½	Oct 13	115	Oct 24	115	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	121¾	Aug 30	115	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	121	Apr 25	116¼	Nov 3	116¼	Nov 4	116	116¼
Do., do., registered.	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	95½	Nov 3	95¼	95¾
Do., do., registered.	97⅞	Aug 30	92¾	Jan 18	97¾	Aug 30	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989.	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Oct 5	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941.	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902.	104	Feb 7	100½	Oct 5	101	Oct 27	..	..
Chi. & Alton sinking fund g. 6s, 1903.	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	107½	Jan 6	103¾	Oct 2	103¾	Oct 2	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	106⅞	Feb 21	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912.	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	117¾	Jun 29	113	Sep 14	114½	Nov 4	113¾	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	105	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	109½	Nov 3	108½	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	130	Oct 11	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919.	118⅝	Sep 14	115¾	May 1	118⅝	Sept 20	112	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	107	Jul 26	103½	Oct 12	105	Oct 30	105	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	105	May 26	101⅛	Jan 26	103	Oct 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Illinois Division 3½s.	104¼	Oct 18	103¾	Oct 13	103⅞	Nov 2	..	104
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	113⅞	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	111¼	Oct 27	109½	..
Do., do., registered.	111⅛	Jun 2	111⅛	Jun 2	111¼	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	120¾	Nov 1	120	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	108	Mar 24	105⅜	Apr 27	106¾	Aug 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907.	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114¾	Oct 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	139½	Sep 5	134	Jan 3	139½	Sept 5	135	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	117½	Jun 13	109½	Jan 16	114	Nov 3	113½	114½
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	103½	Nov 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 6s, 1936.	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Lou.sv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114	Oct 5	114	Oct 5	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108⅛	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Nov 3	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	108	Nov 4	107	110
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	173	Sep 5	166¾	Jan 7	171½	Oct 30	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	168¾	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼	Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	172½	Sep 27	160½	Jan 10	172½	Sept 27	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	174½	Sep 11	160	Jan 3	169	Oct 10	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	172½	Sep 26	161	Jan 11	172¼	Sept 26	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	122¼	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	120½	Sept 22	119	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	120½	Oct 5	120	Aug 2	120¼	Oct 5	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	123¾	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	121¼	Oct 24	119	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	132⅛	May 25	129	Jan 19	130	Sept 24	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 7, 98	..	113
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	123	May 2	120¼	Oct 31	120½	Oct 31	120	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	120½	Nov 3	119½	121
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	125⅜	Jun 16	118¼	Jan 19	122½	Aug 23	121	125
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	110	114
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	122¼	Jun 1	122¼	Jun 1	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	119½	Nov 3	119	121
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	118¾	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	112½	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	118¾	May 12	112½	Feb 9	116	Oct 3	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	114⅞	May 4	108⅞	Jan 11	110½	Nov 4	109¼	111
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 19,98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	121	Jan 10	121	Jan 10	121	Oct 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	121	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145⅝	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	145	Sept 20	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	115	May 24	111	Oct 12	111¾	Nov 2	111¾	112⅛
Do., do., registered.	114	Apr 14	112¼	Aug 30	112½	Aug 30	111½	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	122¼	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	120	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	110½	Mar 10	106	Oct 7	106	Oct 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	123	Jan 30	118	Nov 3	118	Nov 3	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109	Oct 26	..	108
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	109½	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, 1921.	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extens'n 4s, 1886-1926.	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	Aug 30	110½	..
Do., regis. ered	106⅞	Feb 2	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	109	Oct 28	108½	109
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117¾	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	111	Jan 3	110	Nov 4	110	Nov 4	108	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	114⅛	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114⅛	Aug 28	108	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	..	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	143	Jul 7	136	Nov 3	136	Nov 3	136	140
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	129	Sep 2	117⅝	Feb 1	120¾	Oct 31	120	125
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	140	Oct 31	140	Oct 31	140	Oct 31	140	144
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	141	Oct 11	140	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	114½	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114¾	June 17	112	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917.	130⅜	Jun 27	131	Nov 3	131	Nov 3	130	..
Do., do., registered.	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	110¾	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	106⅝	Nov 4	106¼	106¾
Do., do. registered.	107⅞	Apr 6	105⅜	Mar 7	107⅞	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	98½	Apr 27	98	Sep 21	97	Sept 21	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	87½	Aug 23	83	May 9	87½	Aug 28	80	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	98½	May 19	98¼	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	114	Apr 25	109	Oct 16	103	Oct 16	110	113
Do., do., small.	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	137	Nov 3	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	138	Mar 27	127½	Aug 28	134	Nov 1	132	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	134	Jan 12	128½	Oct 10	129¾	Oct 25	128	129
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930.	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	106	Oct 4	106	Oct 4	106	Oct 4	103	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	120	May 4	120	Oct 6	120	Oct 28	119	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	102¾	Jun 5	93¾	Jan 3	98	Nov 3	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off.	100	Oct 28	99⅝	Jun 28	100	Oct 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905.	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	116¾	Mr 18, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.	115½	Sep 5	112	Feb 9	115	Oct 11	112½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917.	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.	98	Jan 26	87⅜	Jan 12	95¼	Nov 2	94½	95⅛
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990.	103⅞	Sep 6	99½	Jan 7	102¾	Nov 3	..	..
Do., do., registered.	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991.	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	95	Nov 4	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104½	Aug 28	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	118½	May 31	118¼	May 31	118½	June 14	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	103¾	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	Nov 4	..	85
Do., income 4s, 1990.	33	Jan 10	17	Sep 15	20¼	Oct 31	21	25
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914.	138½	Jul 6	135½	May 11	138¼	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	137½	Jun 23	131	Nov 3	131	Nov 3	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M. C. C. C. & I. 7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108¾	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108½	Jul 20	105½	Oct 10	105¼	Oct 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Rway 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	64¼	Nov 2	63	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	76	Jan 12	70¾	Mar 18	71½	Oct 30	71½	72½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.	90	Jun 13	84¾	Oct 25	85½	Nov 4	85	85½
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	126¾	Jun 15	126¼	Jun 15	126½	June 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	124¾	Aug 28	124½	Jun 7	124¾	Aug 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 26	141¼	Aug 28	141¾	Sept 14	139	141
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	109	De 23, 97	102	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	111	Mar 14	105¾	Nov 3	105¾	Nov 3	..	106¾
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	145½	May 1	141½	Sep 1	141½	Sept 1	..	..
Do., registered.	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	122	Sep 15	117	Feb 8	122	Sept 15	..	..
Do., term. and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 13,98	145	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	..	121
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	117⅝	Feb 21	115	May 2	116½	June 16	..	..
Do., do., registered.	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	154	Sep 7	150½	May 31	154	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	98½	Sep 18	99¾	Nov 3	99	99½
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	109	Feb 20	103	Oct 2	103	Oct 2	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	106¼	Nov 4	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	112¾	Jun 13	107¼	Sep 7	108	Oct 12	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933.	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995.	72½	Oct 30	68	Jul 12	72½	Oct 30	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	23	Nov 2	22	23
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	110	Oct 11	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	..	....	..	....	92¼	Feb 11,98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937.	116	Jun 14	110½	Oct 26	110½	Oct 26	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	109½	Oct 13	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	121	Jul 27	115½	Feb 15	118	Oct 14	114	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	116¾	Jul 27	114	Oct 4	114	Oct 4	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	Sept 6	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½	Apr 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	145¾	Jan 26	140½	Sep 25	142	Nov 1	141	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	142	Sep 14	141½	Aug 1	142	Sept 14	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140	Feb 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	116¾	Aug 17	111½	Jan 9	116½	Oct 2	116¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	117	..
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946.	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 27,98	..	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996.	95	Jan 20	90	Sep 20	93¾	Nov 3	..	..
Do., do., registered.	93⅞	Mar 13	92⅞	May 8	93¼	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.	77	Jan 20	70	Sep 21	71½	Nov 4	71	71½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937.	112¾	Jun 16	107	Jan 4	111	Sept 13	110	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	92½	Au 25, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940.	102	Jul 14	95	Jan 3	96¾	Nov 1	95¼	97
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943.	111½	Jul 6	111½	Jul 6	111½	July 6	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd g. 5s, 1942.	108¼	Apr 26	98¾	Jan 3	106	Oct 20	..	..
Midland RR. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	122	Mar 17	120	Apr 25	122	July 6	..	..
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933.	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	125⅞	Jun 23	121½	Jan 16	125	Sept 15	..	127
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.	107½	Sep 15	100¼	Jan 3	105¼	Oct 31	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930.	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Ev

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	107½	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110¼	Jan 18	115½	Oct 27	..	114
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	96	Oct 5	96⅞	Oct 26	..	96½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	..	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110½	Sep 11	109	Oct 30	109	Oct 30	109	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	106	Oct 27	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93	Nov 4	93	93½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73⅝	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	91	Nov 4	70¾	71¼
Do., 1st ext g. 5s, 1944	96¼	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	94	Nov 2	91	91¼
Mo., K. & T of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	91¾	Nov 3	91½	91¾
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	78	Oct 26	75	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96¼	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	95	Oct 12	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107¼	Jul 13	101¾	Jan 3	106½	Oct 27	105½	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 3	116¼	Nov 4	115	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	113	Nov 2	113	Nov 3	112½	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	97½	Nov 1	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98¼	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	95	Nov 2	95	95½
Pacific R. of Mo 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107	Nov 3	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½	July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106⅛	May 20	105¼	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	114⅜	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	110¼	Nov 4	110	110½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111¼	Jan 31	100	Oct 4	100	Nov 1	109	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	129	Aug 28	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 26	82½	Jan 4	84½	Nov 3	84	84½
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	109	Oct 2	107½	108½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Sept 11	..	132
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	106¼	Oct 31	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111¾	Oct 4	112¼	Nov 1	112	..
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	111½	Oct 3	111¼	Oct 3	112	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	106½	Oct 10	106½	Oct 24	106½	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	105¾	Oct 16	106	Nov 3	106	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	106	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 28	103¼	June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	103	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	101⅝	Sep 9	106⅝	Sept 12	101	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	101	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Sep 19	110¼	Oct 30	110	110⅝
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	97	Oct 16	97½	Oct 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97	Oct 16	97¼	Oct 17	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	97½	Oct 19	98	Nov 4	97¾	98¼
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	97	Oct 25	97	Oct 25	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113¼	Nov 4	113	..
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	113	Nov 2	113	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A., 1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	100	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	100	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	103	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	125⅞	Oct 17	126	Nov 1	..	127½
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¼	Oct 3	103½	Nov 1	103	..
Do., do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	101¾	Nov 3	101¾	Nov 3	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115	July 18	114½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¾	Sep 14	114¾	Sept 14	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	110	Nov 2	..	111
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 5	108	Oct 10	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	122¾	Nov 3	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¼	Sept 27	107	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 21, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	123½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105	Oct 19	105½	Nov 2	105	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	104	Oct 20	104	Oct 23	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	101¼	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189	Nov 4	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	118	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	Sept 19	112¼	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	105	Oct 30	104½	105
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	110	Jan 3	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	133
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101	Oct 12	102⅜	Nov 4	102¼	102½
Do., registered	104⅛	May 12	102	Jul 14	102¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65	Oct 3	65⅜	Nov 4	65¼	65¾
Do., do., registered	66¼	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66	Sept 21	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	92
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	121½	Oct	112	Jan 6	120	Oct 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	130	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	98¼	Nov 4	98	100
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96½	Aug 28	88½	Jan 7	92¾	Nov 4	92¾	92¾
Ogden & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	104	Oct 24	103	Sep 27	103	Oct 24	103	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	83	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75½	Oct 26	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	110	Nov 3	103	Jul 26	110	Nov 3	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	103¾	Nov 1	103¼	Oct 17	103¾	Nov 1	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114	Oct 16	115	Oct 28	..	114½
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¼	Aug 18	97	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	99¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	98	Nov 2	96	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	17	My 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100	Oct 26	97	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	118	Jul 14	114	Oct 17	114	Oct 17	113¼	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	113¼	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30, 98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅛	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105⅝	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141	Oct 23	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	119½	Oct 4	119½	Oct 4	119½	Oct 4	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	105¼	Sep 11	105¼	Sept 11	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	114	Oct 19	113¼	Jun 2	114	Oct 19	..	114
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	95	99
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 20	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	98¾	Oct 11	100	..
Do., do., J. P. M certificates	100½	Jun 26	98½	Jan 31	99¼	Oct 12	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	87	Nov 4	87	87¼
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	86	Oct 17	87	Oct 21	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	97¼	Nov 4	97	97½
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 27	..	87½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102¾	Feb 3	104	May 2	103¼	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72	Aug 23	..	74
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	87	Oct 27	79¼	Jul 11	86	Oct 31	83½	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	Sept 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	110¼	Nov 4	110½	Nov 4	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124½	Nov 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	110¼	Nov 4	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	100½	Oct 3	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	105	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1906	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	84	Nov 4	84	85
St. L. & S. F., S. W Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100	Oct 4	100½	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11	96	Sept 26	..	94½
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	89¼	Nov 3	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	86⅞	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	60¼	Nov 4	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	111¼	Oct 23	110½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	110	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	109½	Oct 16	100¼	Oct 16	108	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99¾	Aug 28	100	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	121¼	Sept 12	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1940	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	123	Oct 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146¾	Jan 21	138½	Mar 8	148	Oct 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	115	Nov 2	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 20, 97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	102½	Oct 21	103	Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 13, 98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	135	Oct 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113½	Jan 24	117	Oct 6	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	112	Sept 28	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	115	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅞	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	106½	Sept 28	..	..
San F., & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	112¾	Sep 7	112⅜	Oct 2	112⅜	Oct 2	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con g. 6s, 1934	125⅛	Feb 15	122	Nov 3	122	Nov 3	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	110	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104⅜	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do., g. 4s, Cent. Pacific col., 1949	87¼	Mar 16	82¼	Oct 14	85¼	Nov 4	84⅞	85¼
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	102⅞	May 25	98	Oct 13	98⅞	Nov 4	98½	98⅞
Do., mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, 1929	89¼	Mar 2	82⅞	Oct 31	83⅞	Nov 4	83⅜	84
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	108	Oct 17	108	Oct 17	110	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	109½	Oct 30	109½	Nov 4	109½	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	105	Apr 28	100¼	Jan 6	101¾	Nov 4	101	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	109¼	Oct 19	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	113	Sep 25	108	Oct 5	110	Oct 19	110	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	86½	Oct 2	87	Oct 21	86	87
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	88	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80	Nov 4	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103	Nov 4	102¼	103¼
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	113¾	Nov 3	112	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	107	Nov 1	107	Nov 1	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107	Sept 12	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1905-37, stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107¾	Oct 25	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	98½	Nov 4	98	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113½	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼	Aug 2	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	108¼	Nov 4	108¼	108¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	108¼	Aug 14	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	107¾	Oct 10	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	103⅞	Sep 21	103¾	Sept 25	103⅝	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	111½	Jan 14	116	Oct 24	116	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jun 14	115	Jan 6	115½	Nov 2	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	119¾	Jul 28	120	Aug 17	121	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124½	May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126⅜	Jun 24	120	Nov 4	120	Nov 4	120	123
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	101	Oct 9	100	Mar 17	101	Oct 9	100	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	105¾	Oct 6	105½	Oct 23	105	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116½	Jun 19	109	Nov 1	109	Nov 1	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	115	Aug 11	113¼	May 13	115	Aug 11	..	..
Do., serial, Series D	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 23	90	Feb 23	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	120½	Apr 14	117	Aug 22	118	Oct 30	..	..
South Caro. ina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	111	Apr 27	102¼	Jan 3	106½	Nov 1	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	113	Oct 2	112¾	Jun 15	113	Oct 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	114½	May 8	111⅞	Nov 3	111⅜	Nov 3	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	107	Oct 31	104	Jun 7	107	Nov 2	..	..

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $3,376,875. The banks are now $338,350 below the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $240,000, a decrease in specie of $3,875,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $942,800, a decrease in deposits of $5,767,300, and an increase in circulation of $396,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 4, '99.	Oct. 28, '99.	Nov. 5, '98.
Loans	$695,536,100	$695,770,000	$678,845,100
Specie	140,461,000	144,336,900	157,428,800
Legal tenders	48,167,700	49,110,500	53,866,100
Net deposits	755,808,200	761,635,500	760,057,400
Circulation	16,211,700	15,815,400	15,633,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 4, '99.	Oct. 28, '99.	Nov. 5, '98.
Specie	$140,461,000	$144,336,900	$157,428,800
Legal tenders	48,167,700	49,110,500	53,866,100
Total reserve	$188,628,700	$193,447,400	$211,294,900
Reserve required ag'st deposits	188,967,050	190,408,875	192,271,850
Deficit of reserve below legal req'rements	$338,350	$3,038,525	$10,023,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	25,260,075	20,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	31,493,675	3 ,75 ,0	57,067,800
Jan. 28	30,232,025	35 0,9,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	31,452,675	34,181,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	29 6,1,450	55,665,150
Feb. 25	30,334,900	2 ,,95 ,32 ,	57, ,20,975
March 4	24, ,7 ,25	20, ,23 5,0	55,558,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,8 ,7,425	32,851,4 ,5	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,056,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,287,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,025
May 6	19,351,950	43,016,475	44,025,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	48,320,825
June 10	33,332,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	50,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	8,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,305,825	46,056,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,391,575
July 29	10 811 125	41 9'4,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	30,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	225,150	4,240,400	19,805,175
Sept 23	2,993,700	8,272,875	15,997,500
Sept. 28	1,791,450	15,397,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	613,200	18,743,600	13,485,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,061,550	14,6'4,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,038,525	2 ,091,550	24,271,800
Nov. 4	*338,350	19,023,050	21,181,225

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	*$338,350	1894	$63,204,275
1898	19,023,050	1893	52,013,450
1897	21,181,225	1892	2,678,525
1896	14,810,400	1891	6,985,150
1895	19,260,150	1890	*2,544,200

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	$11,286,014
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	6,459,733
From Jan. 1, 1899	435,750,985
From Jan. 1, 1898	360,692,150

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1899	$10,316,745
Week ended Nov. 1, 1898	9,947,932
From Jan. 1, 1899	381,471,160
From Jan. 1, 1898	399,066,839

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	$451,484
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	991,976
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,849,086
From Jan. 1, 1898	96,222,778

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$38,222
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,961,146
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,881,966

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	$451,484
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	$953,754
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,340,812

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$12,112,060

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	$124,510
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	95,587
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,412,868
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,159,709

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	$675,671
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	1,015,125
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,937,703
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,906,702

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	$551,161
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	919,538
From Jan. 1, 1899	35,524,835
From Jan. 1, 1898	37,746,993

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	$575,994
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	1,087,563
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,261,954
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,382,487

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 3, 1899	$675,671
Week ended Nov. 4, 1898	1,053,347
From Jan. 1, 1899	64,898,849
From Jan. 1, 1898	48,788,668

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 4, 1899	$99,677
From Jan. 1, 1899	47,636,895

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 5, 1898	$34,216
From Jan. 1, 1898	49,593,819

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 591,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 8,435,000 pesetas.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	115½	116½
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	115½	117
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	114	..
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	79	79½
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	106	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	325	335
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101½	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus Railway	24¾	26
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	104	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	390	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	90	92
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	110	113
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	30	..
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	104	..
Ninth Avenue	190	..
North Jersey Street Ry.	35¼	36½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	15	17
Rochester Railway con. 5s	109	111
Second Avenue stock	200	202
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115½	117
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	115	118
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
United Traction, Providence	105	107
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	29	31
Worcester Traction pf.	104	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	34½	..
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	94¼	94¾
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	210	220
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	228	233
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	300	310
City	365	..
Colonial	395	405
Continental	390	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Flatbush	160	..
Franklin	300	..
German-American	30	40
Guaranty	655	..
Hamilton	267	..
International Banking & Trust	158	168
Kings County	340	..
Knickerbocker	370	..
Lawyers' Surety	..	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	152	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	300	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	325	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	450
Nassau	180	195
N. Y. Security & Trust	800	850
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
North American	150	160
People's	300	..
Produce Exchange	..	195
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	210	..
State	410	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	400	..
Trust Company of America	228	231
Union	1400	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	535	555
United States	1600	..
Washington	295	..
Williamsburg	195	210

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	110
Continental	530	550
Eagle	240	247
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	85	100
German-American	510	520
Germania	285	300
Greenwich	175	185
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	168	170
Home	228	233
Kings County	175	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	..
New York	97	105
Niagara	175	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	190	195

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	120	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	435	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	185	..
Astor National	485	..
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	245	255
Butchers & Drovers'	92	..
Central	180	..
Chase	425	..
Chatham	310	315
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	150	..
City	2000	2030
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	185	..
Commerce	250	260
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	365	..
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	410
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	235	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	135	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	125	140
Importers & Traders'	525	550
Irving	172	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	300	..
Lincoln	700	..
Manhattan	255	275
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	202	210
Mercantile	193	..
Merchants'	174	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	275	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	157	..
National Union	350	..
New Amsterdam	575	..
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	88	92
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	185
Park	490	..
People's	225	..
Phenix	108	115
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	120	130
Republic	200	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	275	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	200	..
Western	..	360
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	101	102
Amalgamated Copper	86½	87
Am. Agricultural Chemical	38	38¼
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	79½
American Air Power	45	55
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Bicycle	25	27
American Bicycle pf.	62	..
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Ginning	20	22
American Graphophone	..	137½
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	80	90
American Typefounders'	54	55
American Wool Goods	26	26½
American Wool Goods pf.	81½	82½
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	10⅝	10½
Asphalt Company of America	15	16
Barney & Smith Car	20	25
Barney & Smith Car pf.	72	80
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	31	33
Beet Sugar pf.	81	83
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	10	10⅜
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Central Fireworks	13½	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton sub.	109	109½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93	95
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	..	55
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	75	81
Distilling Co. of America	13	13½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	39⅞	40
Eastman Kodak Co.	105	..
Electric Axle, Light & Power.	4½	4⅞
Electric Boat	19	21
Electric Boat pf.	..	42
Electric Vehicle	..	70
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	29¼	..
General Carriage	..	80
General Chemical	57½	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
General Electric Automobile	10	13
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	24	25½
Havana Commercial pf.	64	65½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	90
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	115	117
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4
International Pump	20	21
International Pump pf., ex div.	70	72
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
J. B. Stetson com.	100	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15	..
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf.	115	116
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype	207	210
Mexican 5s	97½	99¼
National Gramophone	71¼	73
National Salt	44	45½
National Salt pf.	75	78
National Tube	45½	46
National Tube pf., ex div.	97¾	98¼
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	7	8
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102½	103
New York Transportation	16	17
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	29½	30½
Otis Elevator pf.	92½	95
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	102
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder	98½	98⅝
Rubber Goods	30	30½
Rubber Goods pf.	84	84½
Safety Car Heating & Light	148	152
St. Louis subs.	135½	137
St. Louis com., when issued	..	31
St. Louis pf., when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	535
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	130	135
Sloss-Sheffield	37	39
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	76½	78
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil of New Jersey	467	469
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	102	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108¾	110
Tennessee Copper	15½	16¼
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	..
Trenton Potteries common	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Trow Directory	50	60
*Union Copper	..	29
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf.	70	71
Union Typewriter common	27½	28¾
Union Typewriter 1st pf., ex div.	113	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf., ex div.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	35½	36
United Shoe Machinery pf.	24½	25
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.	105	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	2	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	82	83
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Central Union Gas bonds	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	104	..
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106¼
Denver Gas	45½	46½
Denver Gas bonds	86	88
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	45	52
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	65	72
Grand Rapids stock	107	..
Grand Rapids bonds	104	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	43	48
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	63	68
Indianapolis stock	102	108
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	48	55
Lafayette 1st 6s	67	72
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	44	48
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	64	68
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	300	..
New Amsterdam	29½	30
New Amsterdam pf.	56	59
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	97	97¼
New England Gas & Coke	23	24
New England Gas & C. bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	44	48
Ohio & Indiana bonds	64	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	106	108
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	106¾
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	125	130
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	304	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	210	215
Delaware & Bound Brook	190	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	145
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	130	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	277	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	145	153
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	274	276
Valley of New York	112	..

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

upon as merely temporary checks to the market's growth both in strength and activity.

American Hide and Leather was much less active than during the previous week, but both issues of this stock continued to advance, and although some reactions occurred in them on the last days of the week, both issues made considerable net gains. No news in regard to the company was had to explain the advances recorded in the stocks, but their strength was said to be predicated on the excellent showing that the stocks would make in a statement of the company's resources and earning power soon to be made public. Rumor had it that the American Hide and Leather stocks were soon to be listed on the Stock Exchange, but no confirmation of the report was had. The common stock sold up to 37¼ and closed about 2 points below the top figure, at 35½. The preferred stock, the fluctuations in which were less sharp, closed at 81½ bid.

Bay State Gas, which furnished a good deal more than half the week's transactions, was the subject of many rumors, which had much influence on the price of the stock. For a long time past, many have been buying Bay State Gas on the ground that it is a very cheap stock, and that some day something might occur to give the stock a much greater value than it has at present. There are those who consider Bay State Gas worthless, but so completely are the affairs of the company held in obscurity that it seems really difficult to form a judgment of the company's true position. The rumor that had most influence on the price of the stock during the past week was a report to the effect that the Bay State Gas Company had procured a purchaser for its equities in the Boston gas companies and that on the sale of these the Bay State Gas Company would realize a large sum in cash, which, it was said, would be distributed to the shareholders in liquidation. On this report Bay State Gas sold up to 2¾, as it was estimated that the cash payment would be much in excess of that figure. When the report was denied the stock went back to 1¾, rallying to 2 on Saturday, and closing at 2 bid. The net gain for the week amounted to about one-half of 1 per cent. How much foundation there is for the various reports in regard to the affairs of the Bay State Gas Company still remains a matter of doubt.

Amalgamated Copper was active on several days, and some sharp fluctuations occurred in the price of this stock. Manipulation seemed largely responsible for the movements in Amalgamated Copper, although some very good buying was reported in the stock early in the week. There seems to be a pool operating in the stock, and their efforts are counting for more than the trade conditions legitimately affecting the copper stocks. The highest point touched by Amalgamated Copper during the week was 89⅛, where the stock sold on Friday. Much of this advance was subsequently lost, but the price remained well above the closing figure of the previous week, and on Saturday Amalgamated Copper showed a net gain of 2¼ points.

Rubber Goods was favorably affected by the announcement of its absorption of the Hartford Rubber Works, and a substantial advance was recorded in both issues of Rubber Goods stock. The higher prices, however, brought a great deal of the stock into the market, which forced quotations down, and at the end of the week Rubber Goods common showed a net loss of 1 point and the preferred stock a loss of three-quarters of 1 point. The former closed at 30 bid, and the latter at 84 bid.

National Gramophone declared during the week its regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent. This dividend marked the beginning of the third year of regular monthly disbursements of 1 per cent. Somewhat strangely this stock is selling at a relatively low figure, much below many stocks paying much smaller dividends. Friends of the company say that the only explanation of this is that there has been a supposition that the patents of the company have but a short time to run. This, they say, is not the case, and in a circular issued some little time ago by the National Gramophone Company it is stated that practically all the company's patents will remain in force for a number of years to come. National Gramophone became somewhat active on Saturday, and on that day a several-point advance occurred in the stock. It closed at 71¼ bid, against 68 bid on the previous Saturday, a net gain of 3¼ points.

There was good demand during the week for Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis preferred stock, which advanced the price from about 18 to 24¼. Practically the only stock that comes on the market appears in small lots, and last week's advance proved how little of this stock there is in the market.

Flemington Coal and Coke, the week's trading in which amounted to about 1,000 shares, sold off early in the week, and then, on somewhat active buying by brokers said to be acting for insiders, recovered sharply. Flemington Coal and Coke sold up to 31 and closed at 29¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Nov. 4. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*210	Oct. 13	*206½	May 11	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 29, 1899 $1	..	.... ..	..	.....	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144	Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900	....	41¼	Mar. 13	29	June 1	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
18	20	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	19⅝	Oct. 26	14	Apr. 29	19⅝	Oct. 26, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**B. & O. Southwest.** pf., tr. r.	19,767,300	....	9½	Apr. 12	7⅞	June 23	8⅞	Sept. 15, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	Oct., 1899 1	..	....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	..	....	..	.....	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
118	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
94	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 ¾	92½	Oct. 11	85	Feb. 20	92½	Oct. 11, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Oct. 2, 1899 $2.25	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899 3	*190	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
125	120	Chic. & East. Illinois pf	5,830,700	Oct. 2, 1899 1½	152⅝	Sept. 7	112¾	Jan. 3	129	Oct. 27, 1899
175	..	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	185	Sept. 1	170	Jan. 16	175	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	..	....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½	..	....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
11	13	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	16¾	Jan. 26	9	July 5	16⅝	Oct. 14, 1899
39	40	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1896 1¼	45	Apr. 26	37¼	June 23	39	Oct. 24, 1899
188	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	189⅜	Aug. 30	184⅜	Mar. 6	*188⅜	Oct. 25, 1899
2½	2⅞	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	....	8⅛	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	2⅞	Oct. 24, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	....	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1¾	189¾	Aug. 30	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
87	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,200	....	101	Aug. 18	63	Jan. 4	97	Oct. 24, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1899 3¾	..	....	..	.....	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	*20	Aug. 23, 1899
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899. 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58	July 26, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	*18	Oct. 4, 1899
20	25	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 4	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct., 1899 1½	..	....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*90½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1899 1½	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	†Oct. 2, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*380	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 29, 1899
72	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Oct. 25, 1899 50c	75	Sept. 6	60½	Feb. 10	*73	Oct. 28, 1899
103	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102	July 24, 1899
4	5	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,640,400	....	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	4	Sept. 12, 1899
18	20	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	22½	Aug. 28	16	May 2	*18	Oct. 20, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	9	Aug. 17	9	Aug. 17	9	Aug. 17, 1899
..	77	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	*77¼	Oct. 21, 1899
198	210	**Lake Shore & Mich. So**	49,466,500	July 28, 1899 3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	207	Sept. 28, 1899
10	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	39	Apr. 25	5	Jan. 25	*9	Oct. 12, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2	70	Sept. 28	58	Apr. 24	70	Sept. 28, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 5	..	....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
23	25	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	....	37½	May 18	8¾	Jan. 24	*22⅞	Oct. 24, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	....	..	.....	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	9⅛	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
60	75	Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	70	Oct. 27	43	Apr. 20	70	Oct. 27, 1899
20	30	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Oct., 1896 6	25	Oct. 16	13	Mar. 17	*20	Oct. 26, 1899
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	36	Oct. 27	36	Oct. 27, 1899
133	135	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Oct., 1899 1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	132½	Oct. 24, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	..	....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899 1½	..	....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
215	218	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,308,000	Sept. 30, 1899 2	222	Apr. 20	199	Jan. 19	215½	Oct. 27, 1899
88½	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	*75	Sept. 19, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*7	Aug. 18	*5	May 26	*7	Aug. 18, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, 1898 1	52	Jan. 23	33	June 2	*44½	Oct. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	11,000,000	July 11, 1899 2	77¾	Sept. 22	68¾	June 16	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf., tr. r.	....	....	77	Oct. 19	76¾	Oct. 19	*75	Oct. 23, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	....	..	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
380	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 2½	102	Mar. 3	87	July 24	85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
80	92	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	Oct. 10, 1899 1½	100	Aug. 17	80	Feb. 10	93⅞	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	4	Apr. 13	2	Aug. 9	2	Oct. 3, 1899
7½	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	June 7	8½	Oct. 10, 1899
194	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¼	130¼	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131	Oct. 6, 1899
35	40	Rio Grande West	.....	‡Sep. 30, 1899 1	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	38½	Oct. 27, 1899
101	..	**St. Paul & Duluth** pf	4,099,600	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	106	Jan. 23	98½	Jan. 5	102	Oct. 17, 1899
58¼	59½	Silver Bullion certificates	....	....	65	Apr. 28	59	Sept. 21	59½	Oct. 2, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3, 1899 1	..	....	..	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	....	..	.....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1899 2½	..	....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	150	Aug. 22	111	Jan. 4	*150	Oct. 18, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
12½	13½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	....	15½	Jan. 7	11⅛	Sept. 8	12½	Oct. 25, 1899
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Oct. 20, 1899
40	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	40	Oct. 20, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	73	Apr. 17	38	Jan. 3	62	Oct. 17, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,602,200	Oct. 1, 1899 1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	137	Oct. 19, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1½	..	....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	..	....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
12	20	U. S. Flour Milling	3,500,000	....	58¼	Sept. 15	20	Oct. 11	20	Oct. 11, 1899
13	50	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	....	78½	Sept. 15	50	Sept. 20	*50	Sept. 28, 1898
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	..	....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	....	..	.....	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	..	....	..	.....	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93⅛	Mar. 6	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra. ‡In preferred stock at par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The material improvement established in American securities throughout the week was largely due to German buying, the chief demand being for Louisville and Nashville, Central Pacific, and Southern Pacific. However, the natural hesitancy on the part of operators upon the eve of the elections caused a fractional decline in Americans along the whole line at the close. Among the declines were Southern Pacific, which fell ¾ point; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, ½; Illinois Central, ½; New York Central and Hudson River, ½; Northern Pacific common, ½; Union Pacific, ½; Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, ¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅛, and Erie 4s, ¼.

Imports Specie Port of New York Oct. 28 to Nov. 3 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Daggey	Jeremie	$157
Daggey	Port de Paix	600
Daggey	St. Marc	817
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	110,000
Grenada	Trinidad	400
Caracas	La Guayra	1,000
Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Caracas	Curacao	2,450
Grenada	Port of Spain	1,600
Pretoria	St. Martin	170
American Silver Coin—		
Grenada	Trinidad	9
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	280
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	308,000
Grenada	Trinidad	55
Pretoria	St. Martin	57
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Daggey	Jeremie	227
Daggey	St. Marc	1,795
Grenada	Trinidad	61
Pretoria	St. Martin	143
Adirondack	Puerto Columbia	3,000
Advance	Colon	930
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	3,020
Altai	Savanilla	800
Aller	Genoa	4,614
Pretoria	Barbados	1,800
Chicago City	Swansea	2,307
Ithaka	Tampico	12,957
Caracas	Curacao	400
Silver Bullion—		
Chicago City	Swansea	958
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	20,402
Ithaka	Tampico	86,939
Advance	Colon	8,143
Aller	Genoa	1,903
Total		$575,994

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Oct. 30 to Nov. 3 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Oct. 30—K.W. d. Grosse	London, S. B.		$127,905
Oct. 31—St. Louis	London, S. B.		194,000
Nov. 1—La Touraine	Havre, S. B.		37,766
Nov. 3—Campania	London, S. (S. A.)	C.	13,000
Nov. 3—Campania	London, S.	C.	114,650
Nov. 3—Andes	Kingston, (U. S.)	G. C.	25,000
Total			$512,321

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Oct. 27—La Bretagne	Havre, S. B.		$33,040
Oct. 27—Etruria	London, S. B.		145,610
Oct. 27—Etruria	London, S. (Br.)	C.	2,700
Total			$180,671

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 4	$1,284,206,145	$54,674,678
Nov. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,002	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,052,652	66,504,730
*Sept. 30	949,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,339,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	866,326,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,703	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,319,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,885,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,663,319
†July 8	1,026,944,953	64,489,379
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,466
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,984,470
June 10	1,039,263,504	56,814,127
†June 3	954,342,883	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,969	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,571	77,221,294
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,401
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,298,830,107	69,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,283
March 18	1,246,322,750	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	74,573,536
March 4	1,392,690,599	74,090,201
†Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
†Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,245,418
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,888,255	50,834,953
Dec 10	954,918,138	54,514,241
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
†Nov. 26	835,064,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
†Nov. 12	847,438,507	46,118,734
Nov. 5	870,395,371	49,849,459
Oct. 29	791,118,982	46,432,441
Oct. 22	775,330,065	50,972,235

*Four days. †Five days.

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STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
C., H. & Dayton new pf. (quarter)..	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 27	Nov. 11
Ga. South. & Fla. 1st pf.	2½	Nov. 8	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Ga. South. & Fla. 2d pf.	3	Nov. 8	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Mexican Railway 1st pf.	3⅞	Nov. —	.....	.....
Mexican Southern.	1½	Nov. —	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 24
Pennsylvania	2½	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Rome, W. & Og. (quarter).	1¼	Nov. 15	.....	.....
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Chi. Union Tract. (quarter).	1¼	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Consol. Tract. (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 16
Glens F. S. H. & Ft. Ed. (quar.).	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
West Chicago St. Ry. (quarter).	1½	Nov. 15	.....	.....
Worcester & Marlborough St. Ry.	2½	Nov. 15	.....	.....
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of the State of New York.	3	Nov. 10	Oct. 31	Nov. 11
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Cereal (quarter).	1½	Nov. 20	.....	.....
American District Telegraph.	1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
American Ice.	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter).	$4	Nov. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 10
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)..	$11	Nov. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 10
Cambria Steel.	2½	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
Chicago Telephone (monthly).	1	Nov. 6	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Detroit City Gas.	2½	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 16
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter).	1¼	Nov. 13	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
Glucose Sug. Ref. (quarter).	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Dec. 1
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Dec. 1
Grand Rapids Gas Light.	3	Nov. 20	Nov. 10	Nov. 21
Jackson (Mich.) Gas.	2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Mass. Elec. Co. pf. (semi-annual)...	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 13	Dec. 2
Nat. Gram-o-phone (monthly).	1	Nov. 16	Nov. 6	Nov. 17
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)..	1½	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
Penn. Nat. Gas (quarter).	½	Nov. 10	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
People's Gas L. & Coke (quarter)....	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 11	Nov. 26
Pullman's Palace Car Co. (quarter)..	2	Nov. 15	.....	.....
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter).	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Shelby Iron.	5	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Nov. 16
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter).	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
United States Express.	1½	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
U. S. Printing (quarter).	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
U. S. Printing (extra).	1	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Warwick Iron & Steel (quarter).	2	Nov. 10	.....	.....
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra).	½	Nov. 10	.....	.....
Welsbach Incandescent G. L.	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Baltimore & Ohio.	Nov. 4	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Annual
Chicago Union Traction.	.....	.....	Nov. 20	Special
Manhattan	Oct. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Annual
Pullman's Palace Car.	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Special
Third Avenue.	Nov. 1	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Annual
Welsbach Commercial Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Annual

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	£33,411,610	.....
Nov. 3, 1898.	31,872,517	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	75,458,314	£40,776,848
Nov. 3, 1898.	73,328,550	48,886,204
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	23,351,000	12,023,000
Nov. 3, 1898.	24,066,000	12,398,000
RUSSIA.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	85,415,000	4,388,000
Nov. 3, 1898.	98,736,000	3,636,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	36,918,000	12,584,000
Nov. 3, 1898.	35,415,000	12,485,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	13,600,000	13,880,000
Nov. 3, 1898.	11,062,000	5,394,000
ITALY.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	15,446,000	1,439,000
Nov. 3, 1898.	14,957,000	2,274,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	2,974,000	5,851,000
Nov. 3, 1898.	4,315,000	6,666,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 2, 1899.	2,914,000	1,457,000
Nov. 3, 1898.	2,775,000	1,387,000
Total for week.	£289,487,924	£98,404,848
Total preceding week.	291,294,219	98,826,283
Corresponding date last year	296,527,097	93,126,264

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 4@35 per cent., closing on Saturday at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £355,107 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.43, became 43.90 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,925,000f gold and 1,450,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83 for sixty days, $4.80⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—17@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ off over $200; selling, par over $200. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

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